"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; northerly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅛c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday devoted itself to private bills. It passed a bill to pension the widow of Gen. Stevenson at $50 a month. The claim of the heirs of Gen. Robert E. Lee's widow was rejected. In the Senate eulogies were pronounced on the late Joseph A. Earle, Senator from South Carolina.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces captured Shendy by assault, 160 Dervishes being slain in the engagement and 1,000 slaves liberated. The Dervish army is cut off from its base and a crushing defeat is expected. Russia has sent out an official circular regarding her occupation of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan. A discussion in the Prussian Diet in regard to the prohibition of American apples in Germany was attended by applause. The outbreak among the Albanian and Kurdish troops in the Yildiz Kiosk on March 15, it is reported, was the result of a plot to kill the Sultan, and 100 men were slain.—Page 7.

The feeling in Washington last night was that Congress was losing faith in the President's policy for the pacification of Cuba by means of diplomacy, and was slipping away from his control. The Administration is said to be cognizant of the attitude of Congress and apprehensive that it may take some action which will cause a rupture between the United States and Spain before the pending negotiations are concluded. It is declared that all the propositions looking to a peaceful settlement have come from the United States, and that Spain has failed to reply. Minister Woodford held a conference in Madrid yesterday afternoon with Premier Sagasta and other members of the Spanish Cabinet, upon the result of which it was said would depend the reply of Spain to the Minister's note demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba. As far as can be learned, the outcome of the conference was unknown to the Washington Administration at a late hour last night. The attitude of Congress was indicated to some extent by the introduction yesterday of no fewer than eight resolutions looking to intervention and Cuban independence. A more important event in this line was a meeting of about fifty Republican members of the House who are bent on securing early action by this country to secure the freedom of Cuba. The meeting adjourned without making up its plan of action, deferring that matter until to-day.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

A train bearing relief to suffering Cubans was wrecked yesterday two hours out from Havana. Four freight cars were overturned. Nobody was injured.

The German bark Marie Seidenburg was sighted off Scotland Lightship seventeen days ago and ordered to Philadelphia. She has not been heard from and it is believed has been lost.

Page 2.

The National Volunteer Reserve Association yesterday mailed more than 2,000 postal cards to military and naval officers in the veteran lists throughout the country. Many letters were received approving the movement.

Bank officials yesterday announced that all the banks in the city will continue the salaries and reserve the places of their employes who are members of the National Guard, if they are called to do duty as defenders of the country.

A large number of Brooklyn women held a meeting yesterday to form a corps of nurses to care for the National Guard in the event of war. The name selected was the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the National Guard of the State of New York. Committees were appointed and a uniform decided upon.

It is understood that negotiations have been practically concluded by the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers for the purchase of more yachts and tugs, and at least two big steamers. The Government purposes fitting out two distilling ships to supply water to the crews of the small craft accompanying the big warships.

Page 3.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, says that so far as the State Department and Miss Clara Barton know, no difference has arisen between Miss Barton and Dr. Klopsch. Seventy tons of supplies were sent to Cuba on the Ward Line steamer Santiago yesterday. Eighty tons are waiting to be forwarded. An immense quantity of food and clothing is on its way here from various States. A gentleman in Pennsylvania, desiring his name withheld, has offered to send sixty carloads to any point in Cuba Miss Barton may direct.

Page 4.

Karl Woxen, the Consul General for Norway and Sweden, has disappeared. Vice Consul Ravn believes his mind is affected, but a cable from Christiania calls for his arrest on the presumption of embezzlement.

Members of the Cuban Junta yesterday would not deny that Delegate Palma's visit to Washington was in connection with the co-operation of the insurgent troops with the United States forces in the event of war. Horatio S. Rubens declared that no overtures for an armistice would be listened to by the Cubans, who will fight till independence is won. He did not think that Spain would dare to make recognition of the Cuban Republic by this country a casus belli.

Page 5.

The Austrian warship Donau arrived from Havana yesterday and anchored in the North River off Forty-second Street.

Joseph Skoda, a machinist, fatally shot Mrs. Cerny, wounded her husband, who interfered, and then killed himself. He once boarded with them, and presumably shot the woman because she refused his request for food.

Senator Pavey's resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment permitting the transfer of the State canals to the Federal Government was defeated in the State Senate yesterday by a vote of 13 to 22. To-day Senator Cantor will call up his bill to submit to the people the question of appropriating $7,000,000 to complete the canal improvement. The Senate yesterday passed the annual supply bill and the bill requiring the rules of the New York City Civil Service Commission to be submitted to the State Commission. The Assembly passed the Genesee River Storage Dam bill, which confers extensive powers upon a Rochester corporation. Gov. Black signed the Primary Election Reform bill.

Page 9.

The Board of Classification of the General Appraisers has received a protest regarding the duty assessed on gutta percha imported for use in the manufacture of golf balls. There is also a dispute regarding the duty on "mercerized" silk. General Appraiser Hunt has completed his investigation into the value of the three Boldini paintings.

Page 10.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. A. Oakey Hall have formally joined the Catholic communion.

Chairman Kelly of the Board of Education Finance Committee, said yesterday that he did not think there would be any further delay in the payment of school teachers' salaries.

A test case has been brought in Brooklyn the object of which is to weaken the powers of the new Court of Special Sessions by throwing the burden of trials for misdemeanors on the County Court.

Page 12.

M. J. Dady, the Brooklyn politician who courted investigation for alleged water contract frauds, is now getting it. The Grand Jury reached his case yesterday and heard expert witnesses.

The public funeral services for Anton Seidl will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Deputy Coroner Donlin performed an autopsy on the body yesterday, and decided that death was due to acute gastritis, caused by some irritant poison.

At the meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday a communication was received asking the city to reconsider its refusal to accept the Heine fountain. The Board of Aldermen received Mayor Van Wyck's veto of a resolution authorizing the Department of Docks to furnish the recreation pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, East River, with an electrical lighting and heating plant.

[illegible] Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday made a statement denying Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer's allegation that he is interested in the Manhattan Railway Company. The Committee on Contracts of the commission has determined upon all the minor details of the proposed underground railroad, and will submit its report at the meeting of the board to-morrow.

There is much mystery in the death on Monday of Laura Booth, the actress, who was found shot in the head in her room at the New Amsterdam Hotel. James S. Lee, who registered her as his wife, has not been seen since Sunday night, and the police are looking for him. An autopsy disclosed the fact that death was instantaneous, and the presence of blood spots about the room are not accounted for.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
United Service.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 5.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S OPINION.

Ambassador White Denies the Statements Attributed to Him.

BERLIN, March 29.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, denies the statements attributed to him by The Sunday Special of London, which quoted its Berlin correspondent as saying he had learned from Mr. White that Emperor William had expressed the belief that the Maine was not destroyed from the outside, and that in order to study the cause of the disaster Emperor William had commanded a naval committee, presided over by Admiral von Knorr, to study a series of exhaustive reports which his Majesty had caused to be cabled from Havana, and that the committee had concluded the explosion was due to the overheating of the coal bunkers of the battleship, and not to the explosion of a torpedo or submarine mine. Mr. White, according to this correspondent, said he was of the same view as the committee, which the Ambassador also denies.

FRANCE EAGER TO MEDIATE.

Has Selfish Reasons, but Waits for Somebody to Ask Her.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—There is little doubt that the French Government is ready to tender its good offices as mediator between the United States and Spain, if any intimation is conveyed by this country that such offices would be acceptable. Without such intimation it is doubtful whether France will take the initiative. In diplomatic circles it is pointed out that the interests of France, both material and sentimental, favor an avoidance of war. One material reason is that France is preparing for the international exposition, when the world's travel will be turned toward the French capital. It is said that war at such a time would be seriously prejudicial to this great project.

Another material interest affecting France is that her citizens own many Spanish securities, so that any decline resulting from war would fall largely on French capitalists. While these are important considerations urging France to avert hostilities, yet they are not, of course, such as could be advanced as the actual grounds for a tender of good offices. Such a move would be premised solely on sentimental grounds, namely on the friendship of France for both parties engaged in this controversy.

LONDON, March 30.—Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has proposed, according to special dispatches from Vienna and Berlin to M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, a joint mediation by France and Austria-Hungary between the United States and Spain. The initiative is left to M. Hanotaux, but the Austrian representatives at Madrid and Washington have been instructed to assist the movement.

The Hamburgische correspondent, referring to the communications that have passed between Count Goluchowski and M. Hanotaux on the subject, expresses the belief that Russia also will join; but adds that no official steps have yet been taken.

VIEWS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

One City Praises the President; the Other Blames Him.

LONDON, March 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon voices the general tone of the afternoon newspapers of this city in saying that President McKinley's message to Congress "gives Spain a broad way to escape," adding: "It does not contain a word which need ruffle a feather of Castillian punctilio. Events are evidently moving toward a peaceful settlement."

PARIS, March 29.—The Journal des Debats blames President McKinley for his "hurry in sending his message to Congress" and expresses the hope that Spain "will continue her admirable patience and not play into America's hands."

AMERICAN NEWS IN LONDON.

Correspondents Report the Difficulty of the President's Position.

LONDON, March 30.—All the dispatches of the American correspondents of the London morning papers deal to-day with President McKinley's difficult position in the face of the "revolt in Congress" and the "attitude of the jingoes." George W. Smalley cables The Times that he believes President McKinley "still holds the key to the situation."

The Daily News says editorially: "The true test of President McKinley's influence and statesmanship will be furnished to-morrow. His message will either settle the difficulty or precipitate war."

OPINION ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, March 30.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"The latest aspect of the Cuban difficulty is welcomed here, assuming that it does not prove a pretext to gain time for the completion of the American armaments. It is understood that the United States still requires a month to prepare for war.

"Every chancellory in Europe, however, believes that President McKinley sincerely desires peace in the interests of America herself and out of regard for a higher object than even Cuba—an object which makes it imperative that the United States should possess untrammeled freedom of action. But the hope of peace rests chiefly on the willingness of the Queen Regent and her Government to make the utmost possible concessions."

THE MARQUIS OF HOYOS TALKS.

VIENNA, March 29.—The Marquis of Hoyos, Spanish Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who is about to leave Vienna, and, therefore, is able to speak frankly, is reported as describing, in an interview, what American possession of Cuba would mean for Europe.

"Cuba," he said, "is the key to the Atlantic. Directly a Panama or other canal is cut it will also become the key to the Pacific."

The Marquis of Hoyos referred to the "serious consequences for the United States of any blockade of New York Harbor."

TRAIN ROBBERS REPULSED.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 29.—Meagre details have been received of an attempt to rob the west-bound Santa Fé passenger train, near Grant, New Mexico, early to-day.

The train was flagged some distance from the lonely station, and slowed down. The engineer, however, suspecting the cause of the flagging, was moving ahead when the robbers opened fire. The train was stopped and five masked men approached.

Just then Express Messenger Fowler stepped from the train and opened fire with a brace of pistols. The robbers were unprepared for this, and fled. One of them was wounded severely, but his comrades got him away.

A CONFERENCE AT MADRID

Minister Woodford Meets Premier Sagasta and Other Members of the Spanish Cabinet.

A SETTLEMENT HOPED FOR

The Reply of Spain to the Demand for Immediate Cessation of Hostilities in Cuba Involved in This Meeting.

MADRID, March 29.—Beyond the fact that a few policemen and a couple of Civil Guards stand outside the American Legation, there is absolutely no sign in Madrid of the tension between Spain and America. So far as the general public is concerned, the matter is little discussed, even the press being to-day generally hopeful of a peaceful settlement.

The note United States Minister Woodford presented to the Spanish Government is practically a repetition of the one presented in September, which, in the interests of humanity, asked Spain for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba. Spain's reply to this note will depend upon the result of a conference held at the Presidency this afternoon, at which Señor Segasta, the Premier; Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister; Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, and Gen. Woodford were present.

The conference adjourned to 4 o'clock. Minister Woodford seemed pleased with the result, and every indication points to a settlement.

In the course of an interview after the conference Señor Sagasta said that United States Minister Woodford at the conference stated that he desired on that occasion to express the desires of his Government on the subject of the situation in Cuba and of the reconcentrados. Señor Sagasta added that the conference discussed some of these points, and that he had promised to study Gen. Woodford's proposals and to submit them to the Queen Regent, and then to a Cabinet council, considering them from every point of view in order that the Cabinet might take a resolution thereon.

"Both Governments are absolutely agreed as to the desirability of a settlement," said a diplomat to-day, "but the tension is so great between the two that it would only take a little further strain to split the hawser."

Great enthusiasm is manifested here in connection with the performances at the Royal Theatre to collect funds by national subscription to increase the strength of the navy. Seats are selling at fabulous prices.

The Madrid press to-day prints a bare half column of the report of the American court of inquiry into the Maine disaster. El Pais calls the report "the result of a mountain in labor," and adds: "In declaring that a mine existed, the American commission has incurred the ridicule of the entire world, as all technical experience proves the non-existence of a mine."

"President McKinley," El Liberal (semi-official) says, "will find no pretext for war in the commission's report. The report on the Maine contains no grave statements. Therefore President McKinley will not use that pretext for declaring war, but will use the relief of the Cubans."

"We believe," El Liberal adds, "the Spanish Government will never tolerate a foreign nation, in the guise of philanthropy, invading our territory, for it would be followed by the unanimous protest of the Spanish people."

The same paper then counsels Spain to prepare to repel every kind of intervention, to be uncompromising, and to "accept nothing affecting the dignity or sovereignty of Spain."

The greater part of its editorial is devoted to opposing the proposed help for the reconcentrados, and to combating the argument that America's relief of distress in Ireland affords an analogy. "At that time," says El Liberal, "Great Britain was not engaged in subduing a rebellion, and the American people—for it was the people and not the Government—did not send their succor in warships. The civilized world applauds charity, but not the mixture of charity and politics." The article concludes by urging the Colonial Government to relieve the reconcentrados.

El Imparcial says:

"The better feeling with regard to the situation is undeniable and is reflected on the Bourse, which is the best political barometer. At the same time the Government should continue its preparations. Spain does not wish war, and in proportion as she inspires America's respect the latter will be less inclined to provoke it. The day that sees six ironclads anchored in Havana Harbor, with the cruisers and torpedo boats there, will be the day of less danger of friction between the two countries."

El Globo, referring to the report of the American court of inquiry, says:

"What threatened to involve both countries in war, according to transatlantic statements, has now dwindled into a silent diplomatic incident, but if America still proposes giving support to filibusters we fear we shall yet arrive at an open quarrel."

BLANCO FEARS AN OUTBREAK.

Not from Cubans, but from Americans in Havana Who Want War—Correspondents a Danger.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Assistant Secretary Day said to-day that there was no basis for the reports that riots and disturbances were threatened in Havana. The State Department posted the following statement:

"A telegram from Gen. Lee shows there is no occasion for the alarming reports as to the situation in Havana."

It appears that Capt. Gen. Blanco has sent a communication to Washington, in which he says he believes that a demonstration may be precipitated at any moment by an element made up of certain Americans of strong anti-Spanish tendency now at Havana. Gen. Blanco states that he does not fear any disturbances and riots coming from the Cuban people. The suggestion that the Weyler element is threatening riots is emphatically repudiated by the Captain General. Gen. Blanco expresses complete confidence in his ability to preserve quiet among the native population. He is convinced, he says, that a riotous demonstration at Havana amounting to an overt act designed to precipitate war between the United States and Spain is being systematically fomented by a certain class of American citizens.

Gen. Blanco clearly and unequivocally declares that the presence of American correspondents in Cuba makes the situation, in his view, more critical.

Rumors have been in circulation since last night that there will be no war between the United States and Spain. But, in spite of this, owing, it is said, to the report of the United States naval court of inquiry on the loss of the battleship Maine, many families have been preparing to leave Havana, and some of them will go on board the Olivette to-morrow. Every one fears great events will transpire in the United States without the knowledge reaching the Americans or the public in Havana. There is no doubt the censorship is more rigid than ever, over both the incoming and outgoing wires.

Sunday was a day of much suppressed excitement among the Americans here. Something strange seemed to be in the air, while, to those who were not accustomed to reading similar stuff in the "yellow dodgers," calling for the killing of the American correspondents at 2 in the afternoon, it seemed full of deadly portent. In fact, the day was very quiet, policemen, with their rifles, revolvers, and swords, being much in evidence.

HAVANA OFFICIALS SERENE.

Talk of Their "Cross Fire" and Ignore the Matter of Food.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., March 29.—It is impossible to explain or understand the serene confidence of the civil, military, and naval officials here, who, believing war with the United States is imminent, declare Havana is impregnable. They are pleased to attribute this "impregnability" to what they term the "concentration of a heavy cross-fire," referring to the number of heavy guns (a few twelve-inch guns, and the majority eight and ten inch guns) mounted along the horseshoe curve of the shore, above and below the narrow entrance of the harbor. When asked if they suppose United States war vessels would enter under such a cross-fire, the Spaniards shrug their shoulders and smile, as if it was a grave question.

As to the food supply, for which no apparent provision has been made, the Spanish officers have nothing to say. But the Spanish merchants, bankers, and other prominent people here are not so confident, nor are they so reticent. Such people aver that if Havana is attacked or blockaded and no stores are provided to feed the besieged, the soldiers and residents will be the first to rebel, even to the extent of blowing up the palace itself. Everybody recognizes that there is no food in the country districts, and it is generally admitted that the insurgents will keep the troops outside busy in case of hostilities between Spain and the United States.

CUBAN ELECTION FARCES.

Little Public Interest and the Ballot Boxes Stuffed.

HAVANA, March 29.—No deep interest was felt in Sunday's election for delegates to the Cortes in Madrid, in view of the graver matters occupying public attention. The election, however, was farcical, as was expected. In many of the districts of Havana six bona fide votes were cast out of hundreds which were eligible. In one province in the interior, with a total vote of over 2,000, the total number of votes polled was 59. The Government denies these statements, and the Censor refuses to allow them to be sent direct over the wire, but all the local papers indicate the facts plainly, intimating that the ballot boxes were stuffed to repletion with unvoted tickets.

It is also said openly here that Capt. Gen. Blanco and the Autonomist secretaries should resign at once, it being claimed that it is useless for them to wait for the local elections of April 24 to April 26, when, it is asserted, the tactics of Sunday last will be repeated. It now appears that the returns show 22 Autonomist and 8 Conservative delegates chosen, the Conservative candidates losing in Artemisa and Cardenas in spite of an agreement to the contrary entered into by the Government.

SPANISH SWINDLING GAINS.

Havana Banker Shows How a Protracted War Is Profitable.

HAVANA, March 29.—A Spanish banker of prominence said to a correspondent:

"It is not hard to explain why the war has lasted here so long. Corn costs 56 cents a bushel delivered in Havana. That is the maximum price. For years the contractors have been selling this corn to the troops at $1, gold, for a package of twenty-five pounds. Every official has had his bit out of this, and corn is only one item.

"The end of the war to these men means a played-out gold mine."

ARTILLERY FOR THE CANARIES.

Clerks in Barcelona Offer a Day's Pay Monthly for the Giralda.

BARCELONA, March 29.—A quantity of artillery is about to be embarked here on two vessels for conveyance to the Canary Islands, to be used in their defense in case of war.

Employes of business houses here have offered a day's pay monthly to cover the cost, about $300,000, of the purchase by Spain of Mr. H. L. B. McCalmont's steel yacht Giralda, which was offered to the United States, but was declined. The Giralda is now here, was built under the supervision of the British Admiralty, is fitted for eight guns, and carries at present four rapid-fire guns. She has a speed of about 22 knots.

SHARP RALLY IN SPANISH FOURS.

A Gain of 2 Points in London, 2½ in Paris, and 3.25 in Madrid.

LONDON, March 29, 12:30 P. M.—Spanish 4s on the Stock Exchange to-day opened strong, at 52¾, an advance of 3⅝ over yesterday's closing price. They closed at 52⅝, a net gain of 2 points over yesterday's prices.

PARIS, March 29.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish 4s were strong at 52⅜, against 50⅛ yesterday. They closed at 52⅝, a net advance of 2½ points over yesterday.

MADRID, March 29.—Spanish 4s were quoted on the Bourse here to-day at 72. The quotation yesterday was 68.75.

The Osada and the Audas.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Osada proceeded this morning to Waterford to escort to this port the damaged Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Audaz, which is coming here for repairs.

GERMAN BARK MAY BE LOST.

The Marie Seidenburg Sighted Off Scotland Lightship 17 Days Ago, and Sent to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The German bark Marie Seidenburg, from Dublin Jan. 31, in ballast for this port, is missing, and fears are entertained that she has foundered and that her crew of twenty-one men found watery graves almost in sight of land.

Seventeen days ago the missing bark was sighted off Scotland Lightship, outside of New York Harbor, and orders were put on board of her by a pilotboat, addressed to Capt. Menkens, her master, instructing him to proceed to Philadelphia, where she had just been chartered to load crude oil for Marseilles.

Since that time the Marie Seidenburg has not been seen or heard from. The mysterious disappearance of this ship is one of the strangest events in shipping annals. She had only 100 miles to cover when last sighted to reach the Delaware Capes, and she should have reported there the next day. Tugs are cruising for her, and her agents are watching day and night for news of the missing ship.

A RELIEF TRAIN WRECKED.

Four Freight Cars Derailed Two Hours Out from Havana—Nobody Injured.

HAVANA, March 29.—The relief train carrying supplies to towns in Havana Province which left the city this morning at 9 o'clock was wrecked about 11 o'clock twenty-one miles outside of Havana, between Cienaga and Bejucal. No one was hurt or even bruised.

Four freight cars left the track, and one was overturned in a ditch. A puff of smoke was seen just at the moment of the wreck, but the track was not damaged.

Special Commissioner Louis Klopsch, Leo Leander Redding, correspondent of The New York Herald, and others were in the passenger coach behind the freight cars. This did not leave the track.

The armored car with the soldiers was behind the train. There was considerable delay in clearing the tracks. A quantity of provisions was put off at Bejucal, and the rest of the supplies will be delivered to-morrow.

A guard of troops was placed over the wreck soon after the disaster.

PLAYERS IMPROVE IN CHICAGO.

Fanny Davenport and E. S. Willard Both Reported to be Better.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Fanny Davenport is said by her physicians to be still in a precarious condition, although the chances for her recovery are better to-day.

E. S. Willard is reported slightly improved.

PRESIDENT'S PEACE POLICY

Administration Worried by Signs that It Is Losing Its Hold on Congress.

SITUATION NOT IMPROVING

All Propositions Looking to a Settlement Have Come from the United States, and Spain Has Made No Reply.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Unless the President can restrain the evident intention of Congress and inspire it with a renewal of confidence in his ability to bring about an arrangement with Spain touching Cuba that will be acceptable to Cuba as well as to Spain and the United States, it is evident to-night that the Cuban situation will at once become graver than it has been at any previous time.

The President remains steadfast in his convictions as to what is his duty in respect to the Cuban question, and adverse criticism, which, it is asserted, is due mainly to misinformation as to the situation or ignorance of the President's purposes, will not be permitted to swerve him in the least degree from the course he has planned.

At the close of the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Alger gave out the following statement:

"So far from there being any difference of opinion among the members of the Cabinet, they are all in hearty accord with the President, and have been without a single exception. When he read to them yesterday his message on the Maine there was not a dissenting voice or a suggestion of change. It commanded the approval of every member. How could the President have said more? He gave Congress the report at once and stated that he had forwarded it to Spain, and is awaiting her reply.

"He must take one step at a time. It may be said further that there need be no fear that he will not take the next. He has not lost a moment in presenting not only the Maine incident, but the whole situation, to Spain. The country can well afford to await the result of the negotiations, which will be promptly made known, whatever the result."

President Hopeful Until Now.

Until now the Administration has been hopeful and calm, trusting that something could be done to avert the war that threatens the country. To-day, however, it has been evident at the White House that the talk about a restive Congress is not all talk, but that it is the expression of a feeling moving both bodies and probably a very large majority of each. The Administration begins to feel that control of Congress is slipping away from it.

President McKinley has been hopeful that without action by Congress he would be able to bring about an agreement between Spain and the insurgents that would be satisfactory to Spain and Cuba as well as to the United States. Apprehensive that Spanish feeling might precipitate hostilities, he appealed to Congress for the money and discretion to prepare for any emergency. His request was granted with full confidence, as shown by the unanimous vote, that he would find a way out of the unsatisfactory situation that would meet the expectations of the people of the United States.

He was averse to the idea of war, and from the beginning he conducted the negotiations with Spain under the belief that the Government of that country was as greatly opposed to a destructive war as the most anxious advocate of peace in the United States. Everybody has known of the constant efforts of the Administration since the loss of the Maine to restrain expressions of public feeling in resentment of that loss. The President has done everything that lay in his power to allay the excitement.

Acting upon the belief that Spain shared the desire of the United States that peace be continued, he has delayed sending the reports of the United States Consuls in Cuba to Congress, and has been in doubt as to whether he would send in those delayed reports with his message asking for relief for the starving reconcentrados. The objects in view were many. The difficulties seemed great. The sensitiveness of Congress, made known in consultations with the leading men of all parties, constantly informed the President of the risk of provoking an explosion by the submission of reports calculated to appeal further to their sympathies, already fully awakened by the report of Senator Proctor.

No Proposition from Spain.

For a fortnight or more there have been reports emanating from Washington that the Spanish Government was ready to propose plans for the settlement of the Cuban question. Broader autonomy, a Government like that of Canada, an adaptation of the Egyptian plan, with nominal suzerainty on the part of Spain, a plan for the purchase of Cuba by the insurgents or persons acting in their behalf have been suggested in turn in the newspapers. Some of these propositions have purported to come from Spain. It is admitted to-day by a man speaking with some authority for the Administration that none of these propositions has been mentioned by Spain. Every effort that has been made to secure a method of relieving the tension about Cuba has come from the United States. Spain has not put forward one request of that kind.

For several days Minister Woodford has been discussing with the Madrid authorities the desire of the Administration that they shall take some action to assure the United States that Spain is in earnest in its efforts to improve the condition of the wretched people of Cuba. He has brought to the attention of the Sagasta Government the idea of liberal autonomy and permission to the United States to supply the immediate material for the starving Cuban population. Spain has not responded with readiness. Indeed, up to to-night it hardly can be said to have responded at all.

The Administration yet hopes for a response from Spain that will prevent a collision between the two countries. The President is aware that it is a difficult task for the Madrid authorities to find a method that will be satisfactory to the United States and tolerable to the Spanish people.

The President does not see his way clearly to intervention. He does not wish to talk about war as the outcome of all the heated controversy over the Cuban struggle. But in his efforts to secure an agreement with Spain he is vexed by the thought that if a proposition for an armistice, for broader autonomy, or for purchase is not accepted by the insurgents and is accepted by Spain, the United States will appear to have entered into an alliance with Spain to compel the insurgents to stop fighting. Should an agreement be made with Spain that could be interpreted as requiring the United States to become the ally of Spain, there is much concern about what Congress would do. What it would do no one outside the White House doubts for one moment.

Congress in the Dark.

The President does not feel that diplomacy has been exhausted. For Congress to break out just now, in the midst of the negotiations with Spain, with demands for war as the alternative of Spanish recognition of the independence of Cuba, gives him and his Cabinet great concern. He had intended to send his brief message to Congress to-morrow. Indeed, he had proposed to send it in to-day. But to-night he is doubtful whether he will send it in to-morrow or delay it for several days.

Congress does not know about the negotiations through Gen. Woodford to secure a cessation of the war by agreement between Spain and the United States. It has been suggested to the President that perhaps he may be able to revive confidence in his ability to solve the difficulties by informing Congress of the character and progress of the negotiations between Washington and Madrid. Excepting a few members, the two houses have been in the dark about the correspondence recently carried on. And the President may help the situation by candidly informing Congress of the condition of the correspondence and the chance of reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

There is just a chance that Spain may reply to the note presented by Gen. Woodford in a rude, peremptory rejection of the propositions of the Administration. Should the President report such a conclusion of his efforts to preserve peace, Congress would be more excited than ever and desirous of proceeding at once to hostilities. Whatever may turn out to be the result of the prolonged correspondence, these members of the House who have heard of it up to this date are disposed to consider it as so much fuel added to the fire.

At a late hour to-night it cannot be ascertained that Minister Woodford has obtained a gratifying reply from Sagasta to his latest request that Spain make a proposition to be entertained by the United States.

THAT ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Alleged Story of the Plot That Resulted in the Maine's Destruction—Witnesses All Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—An interesting feature of the published report of the Maine testimony issued from the Government Printing Office to-day was the famous anonymous letter mentioned in the testimony of Henry Drain, the clerk of the American Consulate at Havana. The letter was received by Gen. Lee a few days after the Maine disaster. It was dated Feb. 18, 1898, and signed "An Admirer." It was in Spanish, written apparently by a fairly well educated person. The certified translation is as follows:

"It should be remembered that at dawn of the day of the terrible catastrophe an individual was killed in a small boat, together with another who was found wounded and a prisoner. They were going about the cruisers Maine and Alphonso XII., and as the said individuals are of the worst antecedents as harbor thieves, I have interested myself in investigating what connection this occurrence could have had with the explosion of the Maine, and I have discovered that those two men, together with another who is called Pepe Taco, had bought in a hardware store in Mercaderes Street, called La Marina, a hose such as is used by divers, and that the three left Regla in a small boat, which they placed under the wharves of Santa Catalina, and they were loitering about more than an hour and a half, while Pepe Taco, who is a corker and diver, probably the best in these parts, did the work to bring about the explosion of the Maine. With the data I went to Regla and discovered that the family of the dead man, who lived in the utmost misery in a house in Rodriguez Batista Street, had moved to a well-furnished one on Gelabert Street. There I learned that they had agreed with some merchants of Muralla Street for the work of blowing up the ship for the sum of $6,000, ($2,000 in advance and the other $4,000 after seeing the result.) But as they did not come off the adventure very well, having been attacked when they were retiring, the result of which was the death of one, who left his teeth in the boat, and another one wounded, the third one has not presented himself to collect the rest of the money, and it could be probably secretly done that, by paying him the rest, that the others will not now pay him, he would declare the truth of all this. The one whom I called the third is the diver, Pepe Taco, who is unwounded, who is no doubt afraid to present himself to collect the result. In Muralla Street, they tell me, was the place where the business was arranged with Messrs. Garcia Corujedo, Villasuso, Marilana, and others whom I do not remember. The man who is arrested is being administered morphine constantly to see if he will die and not give evidence, so as not, as they express it, to spoil the affair after it has come off so much to their taste."

Drain, the consular clerk, stated in his evidence that an effort was made to ascertain the authenticity of this letter, although the Consulate was handicapped, having no secret service fund. Witness discovered, however, that the name Pepe Taco must have been a mistake, as the man mentioned had died a few days before the explosion took place. Witness thought the name should have been Pepe Barquin, who had died a couple of days after the explosion.

HONORS TO LIEUT. JENKINS.

Reception of the Body of the Maine Officer at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The body of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins of the Maine was received with military honors on its arrival here to-day. A Pittsburg undertaker came here to receive the remains. When through him it became known that the body would reach here to-day an arrangement was made by which a company of the Sixth Infantry, under command of Capt. Wetherill, was detailed by Col. M. A. Cochrane of Fort Thomas to do escort duty. Col. Cochrane, Lieut. Col. Egbert, and nearly all the officers of the regiment also were present, together with Gen. B. R. Cowen, commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and some twenty-five or thirty members of that order.

When the train arrived eight soldiers removed the box containing the officer's body, and bore it along the platform to the Pittsburg train, the soldiers standing at present arms and the officers and members of the Loyal Legion uncovered, while the band played a dirge. When the body was deposited in the car, the troops moved out, the band as it passed the funeral car playing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in all districts. The centre of high pressure is in the Upper Missouri Valley. The weather is clear in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi, and the Missouri Valleys. It is cloudy in Atlantic and Gulf Coast districts, except in Florida. During the past twenty-four hours rain has fallen in the Middle and North Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature has fallen on the Atlantic Coast and in Western Texas. The weather will clear in New England and the Middle States in the morning, followed by fair weather to-day and to-night. Showery conditions are indicated in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and a continuance of fair weather in other districts. It will be somewhat colder in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and warmer in the Rocky Mountain districts and Northwest. The Ohio has begun to fall at Cincinnati, but heavy rains in the upper valley will cause a second rise. Heavy rain is reported in the Tennessee and Cumberland Valleys and will cause an additional rise at Cairo. A moderate overflow will occur in the Mississippi between Cairo and Helena during the next eight or ten days.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	38	42	48
6 A. M.	32	43	48
9 A. M.	38	46	52
12 M.	45	48	56
3 P. M.	54	49	56
6 P. M.	44	49	52
9 P. M.	44	47	50
12 P. M.	43	46	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51¼
Weather Bureau	46½
Corresponding date 1897	41¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	39

The maximum temperature was 50 degrees, at 2:10 P. M., and the minimum 43 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90, and at 8 P. M. 96.

In Just 24 Hours

you make the trip between New York and Chicago by either "The Lake Shore Limited" or the "North Shore Limited"—the banner trains of the New York Central.—Adv.

WAR TALK IN CONGRESS

Eight Resolutions Introduced in the House and Senate Providing for a Free Cuba.

EXCITING DAY IN THE SENATE

A Speech by Mr. Mason of Illinois Arouses Enthusiasm in the Galleries—Demand for Armed Intervention.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Four warlike resolutions bearing on the Cuban question were introduced to-day in the Senate and as many more in the House. In the House, under pressure of the rules, there was no Cuban debate, and the crowds in the galleries, who had assembled expecting to listen to patriotic and exciting speeches were greatly disappointed.

The crowds in the Senate galleries had a different experience. Within five minutes after the Senate convened, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic. This was followed by a resolution proposed by Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) declaring war against the Kingdom of Spain. Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) then introduced a resolution declaring for such intervention in the Cuban war as would bring about independence of the Cubans. Following this came a resolution by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) demanding that Cuba be made free.

The resolutions followed one another so rapidly as almost to stun the auditors, both Senators and spectators. The galleries were in a commotion, and the people were prepared for anything.

This was the condition when the Vice President recognized Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) for his announced speech on the President's message transmitting to Congress the findings of the Maine court of inquiry. Mr. Mason read his speech from manuscript, but it was delivered with all the vigor and fire of which he is capable.

The intensity of the feeling of those in the galleries was evinced by the storm of applause which was elicited by Mr. Mason's declaration that he was for war. Vice President Hobart had great difficulty in suppressing the demonstration.

Mr. Allen's Resolution.

The resolution of Mr. Allen was introduced in accordance with a vote of the Populist and Silver Republican Senators and Representatives who held a conference this morning and outlined in a general way the policy that should be pursued toward Cuba. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The war now and for some time past being waged between the Kingdom of Spain and the Cuban insurgents has fully demonstrated the total inability of the former to subdue the insurgents; and

Whereas, Said war has become one of extermination by starvation, and the dictates of Christian civilization and common humanity alike demand the speedy cessation of hostilities and the immediate termination of the deliberately planned starvation now going on in the Island of Cuba; and

Whereas, Under existing circumstances it is the bounden duty of the United States to intervene; and

Whereas, The assertion of the Monroe Doctrine forbidding the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of any State or nation on the Western Hemisphere creates an obligation on the part of the United States to guarantee the people thereof against unusual cruelties and barbarities and extermination by any such foreign power; and

Whereas, The Cubans have, in the opinion of the American people and of Congress, by their valor and sacrifices during the four years of war, won their independence from Spain, and are entitled to political recognition by the United States; and

Whereas, It is apparent that Spain can no longer govern or control the people of Cuba; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives that the Republic of Cuba, now and for some time maintained by force of arms, is hereby recognized by the United States of America as a separate and independent nation. That the United States shall immediately intervene and put an end to the war now being waged on the Island of Cuba, and shall succor and release from imprisonment the people there concentrated for the purpose of starvation and extermination; and be it further

Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to provide the concentrated non-combatant Cubans with the necessary food, raiment, and medicine for their immediate relief from starvation the sum of $500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Allen's resolution, at his request, was laid on the table.

Rawlins Wants War Declared.

Next came the resolution of Mr. Rawlins, as follows:

Whereas, The war waged by the Kingdom of Spain against the people of Cuba has destroyed the commerce between them and the people of the United States, and its revival will be impossible so long as such war may continue, and

Whereas, By the authority of that kingdom, in the course of such war, much American property has been destroyed and many American citizens, without just cause, have been imprisoned and some assassinated in their prison cells; and,

Whereas, While our ship Maine was at anchor in the Harbor of Havana within the dominion and under the control of the Kingdom of Spain, at a place designated by her authority, that ship and most of the men on board in the service of their country, by the explosion of a submarine mine, were willfully, wickedly, and treacherously mangled and destroyed; and

Whereas, The Kingdom of Spain has proved herself incompetent to tranquilize the Island of Cuba either by the methods of peace or by means of civilized warfare; and, accordingly, has proceeded to make desolate the home of its peaceful inhabitants, driving men, women, and children into guarded camps, detaining them there without making provision to shelter, clothe, or feed them, thus willfully causing their extermination to the number of hundreds of thousands by the slow and tortuous process of starvation; and,

Whereas, Against these wrongs, against these revolting acts of inhumanity, this Government has time and again made peaceful protest to the Kingdom of Spain, at the same time endeavoring by a helpful charity to relieve those whom she has thus brought to such dire distress, and our repeated protests having been disregarded and our efforts of philanthropy having proved unavailing, and

Whereas, Finally convinced that further peaceful protest will prove equally in vain and that the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Cuba, and armed intervention in its behalf, by this Government, will alone be effective for the redress of past and the prevention of future wrongs, and,

Whereas, While regretting the necessity—now imperious—for such action, but mindful of our duty to a neighboring people and to humanity, and with a clear consciousness as to the justness of our cause, and that our action will meet with the approval of all civilized peoples, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba is hereby recognized, and that war against the Kingdom of Spain be, and the same is hereby declared, and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the land and naval forces of the United States of America to wage such war to success.

Foraker Wants Spain to Quit Cuba.

Senator Foraker's resolution was as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

1. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.
2. That the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that island.
3. That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous, and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba.
4. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Mr. Foraker asked that the resolution go to the Foreign Relations Committee. He said that his resolution had been long delayed. He had intended to present it at the opening of the session last December, but he had withheld it at that time because of the tenor of the President's message. That message gave a promise that within a reasonable time definite and decisive action would be taken by the Administration as soon as autonomy should [illegible] reasonable time [illegible] to have elapsed. [illegible] of the country realized that [illegible] time had been given Spain [illegible] peace to the stricken island. Autonomy had absolutely failed, but just as [illegible] failure was realized the country was [illegible] by the De Lome incident. Hardly had the excitement created by this subsided when what has been styled the "Maine incident" threw the country into a hurricane of excitement.

"Since that time," said the Senator, "we have been waiting patiently and under restraint for the report of the board of inquiry. That report is now before the Committee on Foreign Relations. Whatever may be done as to the 'Maine incident' action must come on the general Cuban question."

Mr. Foraker said he hoped at a later date to address the Senate at length upon his resolution.

Frye for Cuban Independence.

Mr. Frye, at once taking the floor, said he had not intended to offer a resolution at this time, but in view of others proposed he would present the one he had prepared. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The war which has been waged in the Island of Cuba for the past three years has been conducted by the Spanish Government in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, and said Government has driven the unarmed and peaceable inhabitants from their homes and forced them within the armed camps, where it has permitted hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children to die of starvation; and as a result of this system of inhuman warfare tens of thousands of the helpless people are now dying for want of food; and,

Whereas, The war has paralyzed and almost destroyed the large commercial relations which have heretofore existed between the United States and Cuba, and has rendered useless and brought to ruin the many millions of dollars of property of American citizens invested in the island; and,

Whereas, The existence and prolongation of the hostilities have imposed heavy financial expenditures and burdensome official labors upon the Government of the United States in the enforcement of its neutrality laws; and,

Whereas, The Consuls of the United States and other impartial and competent observers have reported that the Spanish Government has lost control of much of the greater portion of the island; that it is powerless to restore its authority and bring about peace, and that a continuance of the contest will have no other effect than to increase the horrors, misery, and starvation which now exist, to utterly extinguish the commerce with and destroy the property of American citizens and add to the expense and burdens of the Government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to take such effective steps as, in his discretion, may be necessary to secure a speedy termination of the hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, the withdrawal of the military and naval forces of Spain from said island, and the complete independence of said people.

All the resolutions, except Mr. Allen's, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mason Takes the Floor.

At the conclusion of the presentation of resolutions, Mr. Mason was recognized for a speech on the President's message of yesterday. Mr. Mason said he believed it was due the country to know the general expression and intention of the members of the Senate. While he would not apologize for discussing the Cuban question at this time, he did not intend by so doing any disrespect either to the Administration or the Committee on Foreign Relations, but he was tired of the dilatory tactics that had been employed for three years to prevent any assistance from the United States to the starving Cubans.

"More than two years ago," continued Mr. Mason, "the plan of the Spanish Government to starve the women and children and non-combatants was begun. Every intelligent man, woman, and child was informed of it through the ordinary channels of information—the newspapers, and by the statements of disinterested witnesses, day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, but it received practically no attention from this Government, until some of the members of this body visited the scene of death and distress, and brought back to us their words of honor that no picture had been drawn by the press that fully stated the horrors of the situation. Then the gentlemen and newspapers who had pretended, at least, to discredit those statements in this body began to talk about it as though it was a new discovery, when within ninety miles of our shores for two years they had continued to murder women and children.

Atrocities of Long Standing.

"When, nearly a year ago, I called attention to the situation, as given at that time, and since corroborated by four of our colleagues upon this floor, from personal observation, the statement was received with sneers by many of my colleagues, and I had the pleasure of being insulted over the wire by stock brokers and scalpers in the markets. For two years the process of imprisonment of the reconcentrados and their starvation has proceeded, yet any one who dared to call attention to the fact has had to withstand the assaults of those controlling the press, who denied in their editorial columns the news they printed in their news columns. Thousands had been starved, millions of dollars of our legitimate commerce has been swept from the high seas, and the man who worships the eagle on the dollar and does not see the one on his flag says, 'Be silent; think of the horrors of war and the dangers to business.'

"When the order of concentration came they cooped at least 800 American citizens with the reconcentrados, and refused to allow them to go out and earn a legitimate and honest living. It amounted to imprisonment. We claimed so at the time, yet many professed to not believe it until the honorable Senator from Vermont described the dead line and the gun of the Spanish soldier that kept concentrados together.

"Any other self-respecting nation in the world would have ordered their release and better treatment, or they would have opened the gates of hell on Morro Castle. This Government, however, upon the suggestion of the President, took $50,000,000 of the people's money out of the Treasury of the United States and begged permission of Spain the poor privilege of feeding our citizens American bread on Spanish soil.

"I am not complaining; I am not criticising; there is no other such record in all the history of the world. I only repeat this humiliating statement to call attention to the fact that every effort that has been made by the President has been construed by Spain to be an act of cowardice, and absolute and conclusive evidence that we are afraid of that mighty power, and every such act of careful consideration, on our part has made Spain more cruel to her own people and more insulting to us."

The Maine Affair.

Mr. Mason, turning his attention to the destruction of the Maine, said:

"The battleship Maine, our gallant ship, went down and 268 of our gallant citizen sailors with her. At the time every citizen of the United States familiar with the Spanish character felt confident it was Spanish treachery. Our ship was there by right of custom, of tendered hospitality, and also by treaty contract she had an absolute right to be there. The day closed, and she rode the harbor a messenger of peace.

"No message had been sent by our Executive inconsistent with the national honor of Spain. Our only offer was to try and restore peace, alike honorable to all. Our Treasury had been opened to feed our people. Definite plans were not even suggested by the President, fearing to injure our relations with Spain. Spain could not conquer her own insurgents. Had we been a grasping Nation we could any time within two years have made aggressive and forcible annexation, taking advantage of the crimes of Spain and the misfortune of Cuba.

"The night came on—a dark, a gloomy night, natural and proper time for Spanish bravery. Our men were asleep in a friendly harbor; they were never challenged to try their courage. They were not whipped in honorable battle, but choked, burned, strangled, and drowned without a chance to die fighting for life, without a moment to say a prayer. In the twinkling of an eye they stood in the presence of their Maker.

"Suppose ninety of them had been United States Senators, suppose the balance had been members of Congress, or made up of Judges and leading professional and business men, would forty days have elapsed before war began, or suppose each Senator had a son or a father there?

Declares Himself for War.

"Do we tell our children the truth when we say that the life of every American citizen is of equal value before the law? They were not Senators; they were sailors. Their widows and orphans cry aloud to us, the silent appeal of 268 seamen comes to us again and again, saying: 'We are flesh of your flesh, bone of your bone, and blood of your blood; we loved and died for the flag that shields you.' What is to be our answer? Shall we answer with [illegible]?

"Mr. President, I speak only for myself. I am for war. [Applause in the galleries.]

"[illegible] gentlemen may say: 'Don't say you are for war—say that you are for armed intervention, which means war.' I believe in calling things by their right names. If we [illegible] that murdering our men, sinking our [illegible], and lowering our flag is not cause for war, [illegible] the Virginius affair, and allow our citizens to be sold like stock for gold. If it is a cause of war, let's assume the responsibility put upon us by the Constitution and say so not only to Spain, but to the whole world. Let us not say one thing and mean another. For God's sake let us not Spanishize our diplomacies, but rather speak the truth and prove ourselves true disciples of James G. Blaine.

Cannot Hide Under the Executive.

"We can hide no longer under the Executive wing. He can neither declare war nor refuse it. Congress alone can declare war. I for one am ready to vote now. You may continue to cry 'Peace! peace!' but there can be no peace while Europeans own and butcher their slaves on the same continent where our flag floats.

"But there are those who say that the court does not fix the responsibility. It was not necessary; the 'Peace-at-any-price' man cannot escape so. The law fixes the responsibility.

"We were in Spanish waters and over Spanish soil. The harbor is owned and controlled by Spain. The explosives in that harbor were owned and controlled by Spain. If it was a torpedo, it was a Spanish torpedo; if it was a mine, it was a Spanish mine. No explosives have been on sale in Havana for over a year to private citizens; if it was gun cotton, it was Spanish gun cotton, and if it was dynamite, it was Spanish dynamite. The power to explode it was controlled by Spain.

"A Government acts only through its agents and officers, as much as they control the discharge of their cannon. It was owned, located, and exploded by Spain, and Spain must answer.

"I shall oppose any plan to assist Spain to place any kind of autonomy on Cuba. Spain cannot be trusted to keep her promise, and we cannot undertake to compel her to. Aside from that, poor Cuba has paid a larger price for liberty than we did, and she must be free.

"I shall oppose any plan that looks to forcing Cuba in the future to pay Spain in cash for her liberty. Her land is full of graves and her future generations must not be mortgaged. It is claimed by some that Cuba ought to be willing to pay Spain's war debt. Cuba to pay for the powder and lead that killed her people! To pay for the torches that burned her homes, to pay the back wages of the Spanish soldiers who ravished their wives and daughters! Never by any vote of mine.

No Time for Waiting.

"Some tell us we must wait for Spanish elections. If her elections are as rotten as her diplomacies we cannot wait. It is claimed that if we will wait until the Spanish elections, Sagasta will give all concessions. Are we to be fooled twice with the same trick? Is De Lome so soon forgotten?

"Some tell us we are not prepared. When shall we be better prepared? Will it be when the Spanish torpedo flotilla has crossed the water and rests complacently on her base of supplies within five or six hours' distance of our fleet? We know now officially what we have believed for forty days.

"Shall we wait until she can destroy more of our ships and men? God forbid that such a crime should be charged to us. Let us awake. Shake off the Chinese narcotic that locks us in drowsy indolence, murmuring 'peace at any price.' Awake as our forefathers did at Concord and Bunker Hill; awake to glorious war against a nation that burns homes and murders women and children; awake to glorious war that seeks no gain for us in treasure or territory, but a war to drive the oppressor from the continent, to set the Cuban flag in the sky forever, and a war that will help us for generations to come by giving notice that the honor of our flag and the lives of our citizens must be respected among the nations of the world."

As Mr. Mason concluded his speech tremendous applause broke from the galleries. It was evident the Illinois Senator's sentiments had found echo in the hearts of his auditors.

The House resolutions were introduced by Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Mr. Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.,) Mr. Hartman, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) and Mr. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.)

Mr. Bell's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the separate political existence and independence of the Republic of Cuba, now and for some time heretofore maintained by force of arms be, and the same is hereby recognized as a separate and independent nation. That the United States shall immediately intervene and put an end to the war now being waged on the Island of Cuba, and succor and release from imprisonment the people there concentrated for the purpose of starvation and extermination. And for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and enabling the President of the United States to furnish such concentrated people with food, raiment, and medicine, the sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Ridgely introduced the same resolution, but prefixed it with the numerous whereases indorsed at the Populist and silver Republican conference meeting, and incorporated in the Allen Senate resolution.

Mr. Hartman's resolution declares that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba and pledges the full measure of its support for the maintenance of that independence.

Mr. Marsh's resolution is as follows:

That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the Government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and her territories, and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia and the naval militia thereof, to carry the same into effect.

Representative Marsh stated that the resolution introduced by him was the exact language of the declaration of the War of 1812, issued by this country against Great Britain, except that it omits conferring authority on the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal.

Why Marsh Wants War.

Mr. Marsh said that while prior to the submission of the Maine report he had not believed it possible that the Spanish Government had anything to do with the Maine disaster, the report had established conclusively that the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine, and that the mine could not have been placed there by private parties. It could have been placed there, he said, by no other power than that which controls the island. He added that he believed that a Government that could deliberately starve 200,000 men, women, and children in the last six months was capable of just such an act.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) from the Finance Committee, reported the joint resolution providing for the importation, free of duty, of military supplies secured abroad into the United States, and asked for its immediate consideration. It was passed.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) presented and secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the disposition made of Congress's appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba and as to the number of American citizens relieved from the fund.

THE HOUSE DEMANDS ACTION.

Republicans Who Favor Early Intervention in Cuba Meet—Decisive Steps Postponed Until To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The revolt in the House against further delay of action on the Cuban issue culminated to-day in a conference of Republican members whose ideas are in accordance with a positive early course. About fifty Representatives attended, representing all sections. Representative Hopkins of Illinois, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, presided. Representative Joy of Missouri was Secretary. The meeting was called to take steps to secure immediate intervention in some form and the recognition of Cuban independence. It was the first definite step following discussions in the cloakrooms and lobbies since the President's message was submitted yesterday by members who favor immediate and aggressive action. Up to this afternoon the sentiment was a half-concealed but strong feeling against voting money for Cuban relief unless accompanied by action to stop the war. The meeting to-day was called with a view to accomplishing the unqualified removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and the prompt armed intervention in the affairs of that island.

Late this afternoon it was decided to call a meeting immediately after adjournment. The word was quietly passed around, but many who are enthusiastically in favor of intervention failed of notification, though the number present would be sufficiently large by a consolidation with the Democratic forces to carry out a programme. Representative Hopkins, as Chairman, briefly stated the objects of the meeting. He indicated his disappointment that the President's message carried no line of definite responsive policy toward Spain, and that he did not believe further delay should be [illegible]. He, however, thought the Administration might have another day or two [illegible], and failing to do so that Congress should take the matter into its own hands independently and at once.

Wants the Best

Therefore He Gets Hood's Sarsaparilla, and Only Hood's.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla always reaches the spot, starts the blood going, and brings back the feelings of those happy old days. I want the best of everything, and therefore I get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and only Hood's." F. P. HOLMES, 64 Bank Street, New York City, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Spain Denounced for the Maine's Loss.

He favored action looking to Cuban independence, but made no specific suggestions as to the method of its accomplishment. Representative Tawney of Minnesota, another member of the Ways and Means Committee, said this country should not stop short of securing the absolute independence of Cuba. He referred to efforts to have the matter brought directly before the House, and said he wished to secure a resolution for the prompt consideration of the question on the floor. Representative Belknap of Illinois, who favors immediate decisive action, took the floor to ask a number of questions tending to bring out the sentiment of the meeting and the policy to be followed. Various views were presented as to the best means for securing action, though the feeling that no action other than the cessation of hostilities on the island and absolute independence apparently was unanimous.

Representative Marsh of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, made a vigorous speech, in which he denounced Spain as the proved culpable party to the blowing up of the Maine. He had hitherto taken a most conservative view of the situation and had not believed it would be shown that Spain had had a hand in the disaster. Now, he said, he would put an end to Spanish rule there by immediate intervention and a formal recognition of Cuban independence just as early as Congress could act. His reference to Spanish policies as to reconcentrados and other phases of the war were warmly applauded.

For Congress to Declare War.

Representative Lorimer also spoke at considerable length, and said he was in favor of securing absolute independence by any means whatsoever. He deprecated the delay that had already occurred, and protested that the people of this country would not stand the withholding of action. Other speakers were Representatives Reeves of Illinois, Pierce of Missouri, Hicks of Pennsylvania, Brumm of Pennsylvania, Mann of Illinois, Joy of Missouri, Kirkpatrick of Pennsylvania, Arnold of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence of Massachusetts. Their speeches were largely on the same lines. It was pointed out that while it was fit that the Executive should have, as he had had, a reasonable time within which to advise, it was exclusively the function of Congress to declare war, commence hostilities, or take action of that character. The remarks made carried the view that a mere recognition of belligerency was not to be considered, for it would not of itself bring a cessation of hostilities, and that intervention, armed and immediate, and recognition of independence only would be considered. Some more conservatively put it, "To intervene, and, if necessary, support such action by the prompt dispatch of our land and naval forces to Cuba."

Action Deferred Until To-day.

After some vigorous speeches denunciatory of Spain, it was decided to defer action until 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The present programme is to present to Speaker Reed evidence that a large majority favors the step, and the Cuban sympathizers believe that, once convinced of the numbers enlisted in its support, he will yield to them. It is also proposed to communicate their sentiments to President McKinley. The step to-day is expected to bear fruit in important action in the House Thursday. To-morrow a poll of the House will be taken.

The following were among those who participated in the conference: Messrs. Hopkins, Mann, Martin, White, Reeves, Belknap, Marsh, and Lorimer of Illinois, Tawney of Minnesota, Spaulding, William Alden Smith, Samuel W. Smith, Mesick, Shelden, Corliss, and Hamilton of Michigan; Mercer of Nebraska, White of North Carolina, Mudd of Maryland, Sulloway of New Hampshire, Knox and Lawrence of Massachusetts, Johnson of North Dakota, Brownlow of Tennessee, Colson of Kentucky, Brown of Ohio, Ellis of Oregon, Joy and Pierce of Missouri, and Brumm, Hicks, Kirkpatrick, and Arnold of Pennsylvania.

The Michigan delegation met this afternoon in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and unanimously decided to call on President McKinley to-morrow morning in a body and urge upon him the necessity and advisability for prompt and vigorous action on the Cuban question. They will say that in asking for intervention they represent the overwhelming sentiment of the people of Michigan. William Alden Smith is Chairman of the delegation.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

A Resolution Favoring Intervention Expected in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Much interest is felt in the meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which is called for 10:30 A. M. to-morrow to consider the various resolutions introduced in the Senate to-day. The only question of doubt is whether the committee will take action at its sitting to-morrow. In view of the records of the members of the committee on the Cuban question and their present attitude, there is no uncertainty that their action will be pronouncedly favorable to the Cubans. It is too early to say what form as to phraseology the resolutions to be reported will take, but the members of the committee individually spoken with express the opinion that it will declare for forcible invention. Such is the purport of all the resolutions introduced to-day, and the general feeling is that any less radical action would be of no avail and devoid of meaning in view of the former action of the Senate. The committee may accept the form of one of the resolutions presented or formulate a new one.

Senator Gray of Delaware is the only member of the committee who did not vote for the recognition of belligerency and independence when the resolutions for those purposes were formerly before the committee, but the fact is recalled by other committeemen that at a recent meeting he expressed the opinion that intervention would be necessary. On the other hand, Senator Morgan appears to be disposed now to regard the President's wishes to the extent of opposing precipitate action without careful inquiry before hand. If the committee does not reach a conclusion to-morrow, it will be asked to sit daily until something can be agreed upon.

It is considered possible that the testimony before the Maine court of inquiry may be officially examined in committee before action is taken, and, if this course is pursued, it is not probable that one sitting will suffice to reach a conclusion. Others contend that the Maine testimony is unnecessary to the consideration of the real question at issue, and that the resolutions should be taken up immediately upon the assembling of the committee.

The Senators favoring intervention think if they can secure prompt action by the committee, the Senate will also take up the question and dispose of it soon, but this is by no means certain, as any resolution reported is almost sure to arouse considerable debate.

SELECTING A WAR BASE.

War and Navy Men Discuss New Orleans, Mobile, and Tampa.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A conference was held to-day between representatives of the War and Navy Departments to determine whether New Orleans, Mobile, or Tampa was best adapted as a base of operations, both military and naval, in the event of war. The representative of the navy was Capt. Barker, naval aide to Secretary Long, and for the army, Col. Wagner, Chief of the Bureau of Information of the Army. These officers were named last week as a commission to harmonize the action of the war and naval branches. Their work is not to be confined to harmonizing the mere administrative routine, but takes a much wider scope in anticipation of possible hostilities. Their examination to-day was particularly directed toward ascertaining the railroad facilities from all sections of the country leading to the points on the gulf named above. No determination has yet been reached on the subject, as it is but one of a number of important questions which this commission will investigate.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

Negotiations for More Yachts, Tugs, and Steamers Practically Concluded, It Is Said.

PROPOSED DISTILLING SHIPS

Will Be Fitted with Great Plants to Supply Water for the Crews of the Small Craft Accompanying the Squadrons.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers yesterday continued the work of examining yachts colliers, and other sea-going craft at this port, Wilmington, and Baltimore. Lieut. Nathan Sargent is conducting the examination at Wilmington, Naval Constructor Tawresey and Chief Engineer Dixon are engaged at Baltimore, and the remaining members of the board who are here are looking up suitable colliers with a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons.

It is understood that negotiations are practically concluded for more yachts and tugs, and at least two big steamers.

The purchase of P. A. B. Widener's crack steam yacht Josephine is believed to have been effected yesterday afternoon, although the members of the board would not confirm it. James Widener, son of the owner of the vessel, was in consultation with Capt. Rodgers for more than an hour discussing the terms of sale. The vessel was thoroughly inspected at her pier at Wilmington, and is understood to have fulfilled every condition imposed by the Government.

Lewis Luckenbach offered to the board yesterday the tug Tillie, now undergoing repairs and a complete overhauling at Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn. The Tillie is 181 feet in length, 22 feet in beam, 10 feet deep, and registers 300 gross tons. She will be supplied with a new set of triple-expansion engines calculated to drive her at a speed of more than fifteen knots an hour. It is said that the board will not recommend her purchase before she is launched, which will be in about eighteen days' time.

The steamship H. F. Dimock of the Metropolitan Line was visited during the day by two members of the board and minutely inspected. It is said that she was found to be adaptable for use as a distiller ship. The Government, as has already been stated, is determined to secure two large vessels to be fitted for exclusive use as distiller ships.

Such vessels will be practically new departures in naval warfare. No other navy has heretofore found it necessary to make use of them. Every one of our warships is equipped with distilling apparatus capable of supplying water for drinking purposes, with a small surplus for use in the boilers. In operations conducted about Cuba, however, it will be necessary to distil drinking water for the crews of all the small craft, such as tugs, colliers, lighters, &c. Besides this, a supply of fresh water to the boilers of all the big battleships and cruisers will enable them to remain at sea from one to three weeks longer than is possible under the present system of feed water supply.

The Government purposes fitting out two vessels of about 3,000 tons' register with enormous distilling plants, run on the Baird system, which will have a combined capacity of about 40,000 gallons an hour of pure distilled water. This will be tanked, and from the sides of the supply vessel will be extended huge hose, capable of connecting with and transferring a full supply of water to any other vessel of the fleet within a few minutes.

A member of the board stated yesterday that, while its work was yet practically unlimited, the beginning of the end of it could be seen. Nearly every vessel in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia likely to be useful to the Government in case of war has been inspected, and now only in cases where there is an immediate prospect of a vessel being bought or chartered will further inspections be made.

It was stated at the offices of the board that that body had not been informed of the offer by Dr. Seward Webb of his fast yacht Elfrida to the Government as an auxiliary vessel. It was admitted, however, that the vessel might have been offered to the Navy Department direct.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The steam tug Winthrop, built by the Charles Hillman Company of this city for the Staples Coal Company has been sold to the United States Government. The tug has been used for towing barges between this port and Fall River, and is one of the finest steel tugs on the coast. She is 125 feet long, 26 feet beam, 15 feet draught, and of 240 tons register. She has triple-expansion engines.

HURRYING WORK ON VESSELS.

Tugs to be Used as Scouts Only and Yachts Armed with Guns—More Ships to be Bought.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department is now devoting its entire energies to the task of expediting work on the vessels under construction in the various shipyards and to the transforming of the yachts and tugs recently bought into fighting ships.

No new contracts for shipbuilding have been given out; there is nothing to be done in overhauling vessels of war purchased abroad, and nothing is to be done immediately toward reconstructing the old monitors or other vessels that need extensive repairs. The bureau, therefore, is concentrating its attention upon the contractors who are engaged in building war vessels and upon the changes being made in the yachts and tugs.

The tugs which Secretary Long at first thought would be used for torpedo boats by putting in torpedo tubes have been degraded to the rank of mere scout boats. They are to be the police force of the navy while its fleets and squadrons are stationed in harbors. Only submarine tubes could be used on the tugs, and to put these in would require great expenditure of money and time and the introduction of compressed air machinery, which is not now used in the American Navy. Besides, the tugs are too slow to be of any use as torpedo boats, or, indeed, as fighting boats of any kind whatever.

They are to be armed with small guns of rapid fire, and will be assigned to patrol and scout duty. Their speed is so inconsiderable that they will not follow the fleet to sea, but will go ahead of it to its destination, or follow it at their own pace, and make up a small police cordon around the fleet on its station. They are, by reason of their lowness in the water and heavy structure, considered unfit for transporting ammunition or supplies, or to carry heavy guns.

A different course will be followed in regard to the yachts. They will be armed with five-inch guns and other smaller rapid-fire guns, and will be protected by strips of armor one inch think and 100 feet long to shield the engines and other machinery. The decks will also be strengthened or protected as far as possible. The five-inch gun is considered rather heavy for these light boats, but the Navy Department wants to make them as effective as possible, as they might be useful, it is thought, because of their speed, for sallies upon an enemy's fleet.

The Mayflower will have a torpedo tube put in. All of these vessels will be ready for service in a short time, as the department is anxious to assemble the squadron of light boats and give it some sea practice.

It is probable that several more fast ships will be bought in a few days. The only delay in their purchase has been due to the exorbitant price put upon them by their owners. In one or two cases more is asked than the ship actually cost several years ago. If reasonable terms can be arranged the department will close with several good vessels it has in view. Reports from Europe also indicate that possibly some very good war vessels can be had there shortly.

HONORING NAVAL HEROES.

Their Fame to be Perpetuated in the Naming of the New Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—At the request of the Navy Department, Prof. E. K. Rawson, Superintendent of Naval War Records, has prepared a list of the most distinguished naval officers of this country for use by the Secretary in selecting names for the torpedo boats as fast as they are completed. All yachts and other craft acquired by the Government are to receive the names of vessels that won fame in our wars of the past; the tugs are to be named after Indians and Indian tribes, and the torpedo boats are to be used as memorials of the most renowned sea Captains and commanders of the American Army.

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Recommend the use of the

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ARTISTIC, DURABLE, SANITARY.

Broadway & 19th St.

The list was sent to the department yesterday, and when it was announced that the torpedo boat bought in Germany was ready to start for this country it was christened at once the Somers, in honor of Lieut. Richard Somers, who distinguished himself in the war with Tripoli. The names of the naval heroes selected are accompanied by brief sketches of their lives and most noted acts at sea, so as to form a sort of record of their services, and to show cause for naming boats after them. In this roll of honor are the names of John Paul Jones, Lawrence, Perry, Bainbridge, Hull, Barney, Truxton, Walke, Barry, Decatur, and more than a score of others.

Commodore Ingraham is missing from the list, barred, possibly, by his after participation in the civil war. But for this it is likely that his services in Levantine waters, in the case of Martin Kosta, would have been commemorated by conferring his name upon some little fighting machine.

AT NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Significant Order Received for One-Year Enlistments.

NORFOLK, Va., March 29.—Naval officers construe the order received at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day to mean that, despite the recent pacific talk, they may have a fight on hand shortly. These orders are for the enlistment of seamen and machinists for the term of one year, and are very significant.

A board of survey has inspected the revenue cutter Hamilton, in order to determine the work necessary to be done to convert her into an effective gunboat. The torpedo boat Rodgers, which has been accepted and painted dark green, has reached Norfolk. The Rodgers is ordered to Key West. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is expected to arrive here from Washington soon, to receive needed repairs. The work will be rushed. The gunboat Vicksburg, which recently arrived at Old Point, has been ordered to the yard for repairs. This work also will be rushed.

A MASSACHUSETTS SQUAD.

Naval Militia Called to Help Work Boston's Monitors.

BOSTON, March 29.—Gov. Wolcott has received a letter from Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, requesting that a detachment from the Massachusetts Naval Brigade be sent to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, to form part of the crews to take the monitors Catskill and Lehigh to Boston Harbor. In pursuance of this request, orders have been issued to Capt. Weeks of the Naval Brigade to furnish the detachment.

Torpedo Boats' Mimic Attack.

KEY WEST, March 29.—The torpedo boats to-night made a mimic attack on the flagship New York and the battleship Indiana, the largest number of such boats ever employed in the United States Navy in an evolution of this kind participating.

ARMY AND NAVY ANIMATED.

Senate Resolutions Revive the Martial Ardor of Both Branches of the Service.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The bellicose resolutions introduced in the Senate this morning put the Navy and War Departments into good humor again. There appears to be a complete revival from the droopy feelings of yesterday that followed upon the President's message to Congress. Both departments had their bristles up to-day, and everybody was talking war, not as a remote possibility, but as a very near and a very desirable thing. The bureaus and offices became more bustling than they have been for several days, and there was a spirit of alertness and preparation everywhere.

Officials in both departments say that the army and navy are completely ready for war. Every day gives some opportunity to strengthen a point here and there, or to fit out some vessel or finish repairs on the ships in the docks; but all the work that is now doing can be finished they say in a few days, if necessary to take prompt action. In other words, these departments feel that they can send to sea or move upon the coast for the occupation of Cuba fleets and armies that would assure victory in a very short time. Under these circumstances, they feel more and more irritated at what they conceive to be a policy of mere delay for preparations.

A Blow Now Worth a Campaign Later On.

Any delay now to accomplish anything must, they say, retard operation for several months, and the wet season would make war more difficult and harrowing. The army of occupation would have to fight fever and other disease, just as the Spaniards have had to fight them for years of revolution. Officers in both branches of the service say that a blow now would be worth a campaign two months from now, and would be far less costly in men and treasure. It is clear that the fighting departments—war and navy—take more kindly to the fiercest of the resolution, as they feel that all efforts to avoid war will prove futile, and they think the effectiveness of a blow will depend largely upon its promptness. They also say that any recognition of Cuban independence, or belligerents' rights, or any effort to provision the people that have been reduced to their present state by Spanish methods of warfare through trochas and holding of the people between these guarded ditches, will alike result in war. The latter modes of procedure would take longer, they say, to bring on actual warfare, but they would be none the less certain to do so than a declaration of war, or the recognition of a state of war, as now existing between the two countries.

Torpedo Boats Give Less Concern.

In speaking of the Spanish torpedo flotilla and of the reports received from Spain of the cruisers that are to be dispatched to Cuban waters at once, a navy official said to-day that Spain has no serviceable cruisers for such duty, and that she has already sent in this direction the flower of her naval strength, the torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. In every other class of vessels, he said, this country far exceeded Spain in weight, equipment, and effectiveness of its individual ships, and can crush her fleets on the seas in short order. The [illegible] is still recognized as the most powerful menace Spain could have sent to American waters, has lost much of its terrors, and there is now no doubt as to the ability of the navy to cope with and destroy it, should it become necessary to do so.

Rumors were constantly afloat to-day that the flying squadron is being prepared to be dispatched on this service, in the event of war, the plan being to intercept the flotilla at sea and destroy it while it would be hampered by want of facilities for coaling, and by possible heavy weather. There is still considered to be a safe margin between the time of probable definite action on the part of this Government and the arrival of the flotilla at Havana or San Juan de Puerto Rico. In the meanwhile, the flying squadron, growing stronger every day, watches from its point of vantage at Hampton Roads.

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for EASTER FLOWERS in
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FINANCES OF THE MAINE.

Paymaster Ray Makes His Report to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Paymaster Ray, the financial officer of the Maine, reported his arrival to the Navy Department to-day. He is here to settle the accounts of the officers and men of the vessel. He will take as a basis for the settlement of all accounts the latest reports that were made by his predecessor, and from them will determine the amount that is due to the officers and crew.

Whatever amounts are found to have been due to those who lost their lives will be turned over to their families and relatives as far as they may be located. Paymaster Ray had paid out about $1,000 during the two weeks he was aboard, while the remainder of his cash account, about $2,500, was in the safe of the ship when the accident occurred. As this was recovered, the Government lost not a dollar in money.

Bill to Guard Military Secrets.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Bennett of New York introduced a bill to-day making it unlawful for any person or persons, corporation or association, to print, publish, photograph, or reproduce by any process whatever so as to make public any information giving the power of the guns or the strength of any fortifications of the United States. The bill names maximum penalties of ten years' imprisonment or $25,000 fine, or both.

A Bid for Pensioners to Enlist.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Representative Chickering of New York to-day introduced a bill to encourage the enlistment of veterans of the late war in case of war with Spain. It provides that soldiers drawing pensions who may enlist in the army or navy shall continue to draw pensions during their term of enlistment.

OUR NAVAL AFFAIRS ABROAD.

American Flag on the Somers—The San Francisco Able to Proceed at Nine Knots Only.

BERLIN, March 29.—Lieut. John J. Knapp, United States Navy, detached from the United States cruiser San Francisco, hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the torpedo boat purchased for the United States at the Schichau Yards, on Monday. She was rechristened the Somers.

LONDON, March 29.—Ensigns Robinson and McMorris, who have been studying naval architecture at Glasgow, and who recently have been assisting Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, have been recalled by orders from Washington. They will sail for the United States on Saturday.

The cruiser San Francisco, which, with the cruiser New Orleans, (formerly the Amazonas,) sailed from the Thames on Sunday last for the United States, is proceeding at nine-knot speed, owing to a defect in her engines. The New Orleans has been ordered by Commodore Howell to keep behind the San Francisco.

Agents of the Spanish Government kept a watch on the San Francisco and the New Orleans while they were in the Thames.

It is reported here that the United States Government is again negotiating, at Athens, for the purchase of three Greek cruisers.

BERLIN, March 29.—Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack, the United States Naval Attaché, has opened negotiations with the Stettin and Vulcan Yards for the purchase of torpedo-boat destroyers.

ROME, March 29.—Commander Willard H. Brownson, United States Navy, has conferred with the Minister of Marine, Admiral Brin, relative to the purchase of ships building in Italy. The Commander has been authorized to visit the private yards and see what vessels are available.

Charles H. Cramp in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29. — Mr. Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder of Philadelphia, has arrived here.

ORDERS TO COLORED TROOPS.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment of Regular Infantry Going to Dry Tortugas.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—By direction of Gen. Miles, commanding the army, orders were issued to-day for the transfer of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of infantry to the Dry Tortugas. The fact that this regiment is made up of colored troops is regarded as quite significant, in showing the purpose of the War Department to concentrate colored troops in the vicinity of Cuba, inasmuch as it is recognized that the negro is better able to withstand the Cuban climate than the white man.

There are three other colored regiments in the army. Their aggregate strength is 2,188. The regiments are the Twenty-fourth Infantry, at Fort Douglas, Utah, Col. J. F. Kent commanding; the Ninth Cavalry, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, Col. David Perry commanding, and the Tenth Cavalry, at Fort Assinniboine, Montana, Col. Guy V. Henry commanding. The only colored officer, outside of Chaplains, is First Lieut. Charles Young of the Ninth Cavalry, who at present is on duty at the Wilberforce University. Four colored Chaplains are attached to the colored regiments.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment is now located at Forts Missoula, Assiniboine, and Harris, Montana, where they have been for the last eighteen years. There are about 450 men in all, under the command of Col. A. S. Bird. Their movement will begin in about two weeks, and the troops, on arriving at Tortugas, will go into camp, there being no regular barracks accommodations for them at that place. It was announced some time ago that the department would detail a company of artillery to man the improved calibre guns which the Ordnance Bureau intends to mount at Fort Jefferson. The colored troops, upon their arrival, it is presumed, will be instructed in artillery practice, and thus will be enabled, in case of necessity, to assist the artillery in its work.

WAR SPIRIT IN THE WEST.

President Schurman Tells What He Saw and Praises McKinley.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 29.—President Schurman of Cornell University has just returned from a two weeks' trip in the West, in the course of which he visited the principal cities of Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, and Nebraska, to meet with Cornell alumni associations. He says that the further West he went the more intense was the war feeling. It was greater in Chicago than in New York, and when he reached Denver he found it at white heat.

"Until Senator Proctor spoke," said President Schurman, "most of us had supposed that Weyler's method of warfare had been abandoned by Blanco. It appears, however, that under the new General the same atrocities are committed as under the old. The policy seems to be the extermination of the Cuban people by starvation, not primarily indeed combatants, but non-combatants, including women and children. American people may well claim that for humanity's sake they are constrained to forcibly intervene in affairs in Cuba to put an end to those sickening horrors, which are a disgrace and a crime against civilization. The duty of intervention is more incumbent upon the United States, as, under the Monroe doctrine, European powers are not allowed to interfere in revolts of colonies on this continent. But just as Christianity and civilization constrained European nations to put a stop to the atrocities in Bulgaria, and, if they should have agreed, in Armenia, so the people of the United States must champion the same spirit on this continent. Of course the aim of our Government should be to secure the protection of Cuban non-combatants by peaceful means, if possible. But if sterner measures are needed the country will back President McKinley, whose management of this Spanish business, in my opinion, has greatly increased his reputation for prudence, sagacity, foresight, and statesmanship. Whether the time has come for actual intervention it is for the President, who alone is in possession of all the facts of the case, to determine."

WAR PRICES.

War talk has almost the same effect on prices that actual war has. Speculative property suffers a chill. Some products go up, some go down. Hence the markets are disturbed and uncertain, with the ups and downs of prices. But one product in universal use can be mentioned of which the price is fixed by law, and which is to go on steadily cheapening, war or no war. Coal may fluctuate in price, according as the government demands more or less for use on warships and elsewhere, but coal gas, for light or fuel, will change in price only to become cheaper. Already reduced nearly 40 per cent., in the course of a few years past, its cost to the consumer is now on a sliding scale which will bring "dollar gas" in two years' time. Here then is an article of prime necessity which cannot be affected in price by war or any other disturber of markets. The users of gas for heating and lighting are assured of stable prices and economy made easy.

Cheapest and Best. Steam Cooked.

A. B. C. Oatmeal.

Two-Pound Package, 10 Cents.

Chicago Wheat Market Weak.

CHICAGO, March 29.—July wheat, the leading speculative future in that market, declined over 2 cents a bushel to-day and closed weak at 81⅛ cents to 82 cents. The warlike news from Washington was the factor, little attention being paid to anything else. Liquidation was quite heavy at times, but in the main the market was excessively dull and was weak, simply from lack of support. Little excitement marked the decline. May wheat at one time showed a break of 4 cents from yesterday's closing price on the selling of small lines, but Leiter support caused a recovery of all but a cent of this, the closing price being $1.04½.

Cuban Prayer in the State Senate.

ALBANY, March 29.—In the Senate to-day, the Rev. G. M. Hindell, in the morning invocation, asked that the bonds of servitude of the people of a neighboring island might be soon broken and that they might soon be permitted to work out their own destiny.

THE VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

Movement Approved by Military and Naval Veterans in All Parts of the Country.

The Secretary of the National Volunteer Reserve Association yesterday mailed more than 2,000 postal cards to military and naval officers in the veteran lists throughout the country informing them of the existence of the new organization. A letter was received from the President of the United Veterans' Association of Maryland, saying that two companies under the banner of the National Volunteer Reserve will be enlisted within the next two days. W. Hector Gale of Oneida, N. Y., wrote to say that he will have a whole regiment under command in a few days.

The use of the Lenox Lyceum has been offered to the officers of the association for the purpose of holding a public meeting to arouse enthusiasm in behalf of the movement.

Gens. Rodenbough, Baird, and Thomas have written approving the movement, and among those who have communicated with the President of the National Volunteer Reserves and signified their willingness to become members are Adjt. Gen. John F. Richards of Augusta, Me.; Brevet Major James Farrell, United States Volunteer Service; John A. Schilling of Custer Post, No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic; Lieut. Col. Frank C. Loveland, Samuel B. Coffin of Hudson, N. Y., and William Salter, a veteran of Nyack.

Dr. Franklin Soper of Bellevue Hospital called at the headquarters yesterday and tendered his services as a medical officer. A number of trained nurses dropped in during the day and signified their willingness to go to the front in case of war. Eugene Sullivan, President of the Forty-second Regiment New York State Volunteer Infantry, tendered the services of his command. Cashier Vincent of the Western National Bank asked that he be given 100 blank application forms.

Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia wrote, strongly approving the movement and promising to do all in his power to further it. "West Virginia," he said, "has 150,000 men ready for duty. I am at your service. My people can be depended upon."

President Washington said it looked as if the entire country was coming into the organization.

NURSES FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

Women's Auxiliary Corps Formed, a Uniform Selected, and Various Committees Appointed.

A large number of Brooklyn women were present at the meeting held yesterday at the residence of Miss Julia A. Burdell, 398 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, for the purpose of forming a corps of nurses to care for the National Guard if a call be issued for them to go to war.

The name selected was the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the National Guard of the State of New York. To become a charter member an initiation fee of $10 is required. The charter membership is limited to 100. Permanent offices have been established at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The uniform to be worn on the field will be a plain black dress with an American flag embroidered on the right sleeve, with apron, cap, and cuffs of black muslin.

The committees formed at yesterday's meeting were on finance, entertainment, subscriptions, hospitals, transportation, freight, and printing. As letters have been received from a number of women who were unable to be present, and who promised that they would be on hand at the next meeting, it was deemed advisable to postpone the election of officers.

An order has been issued from general headquarters that each guardsman must have a small heavy muslin bag to contain his coffee, pepper, and salt. These will be made by the Women's Auxiliary Corps, and work upon them will be started without delay.

Should there be no war, the money that has been subscribed will be spent in aid of the poor of Brooklyn.

WAR INSURANCE RATES RALLY.

Recent Drop Restored—Shippers Demand War Clauses.

The marine underwriters yesterday wrote a large volume of risks for shippers and consignees, who demanded the insertion of the war clause. The influence of the banking interests and the feeling that the peaceful atmosphere of Monday was superficial, combined to put the war rate back where it was on Saturday. During the earlier hours of business yesterday there was a tendency to lower rates, but there was a stiffening influence which later forced the extra charge for the war clause to a higher point, where it is now likely to remain, pending a material change in the situation at Washington.

The speeches made in the Senate yesterday created little apprehension, and the sensitiveness of the shipping interests was not unduly accentuated by them.

BANK EMPLOYES IN THE MILITIA

If Called to Arms, Salaries Will Be Continued and Places Reserved.

Officers of all the leading down-town banks said yesterday that the expressed intention of the Chemical National Bank's officers to continue the salaries and retain the positions of its employes who are members of the National Guard should they be called to duty as defenders of the Nation was the plan of every bank in the city.

The precedent of the course adopted when the militia were called to duty by the railroad trouble at Buffalo was cited. In this instance no bank employe lost either salary or place.

It was estimated yesterday that about 4 per cent. of the employes of New York banks are militiamen.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

[illegible] TO THE MAINE

[illegible] Plans Showing Where the [illegible] of the Submarine Mine Occurred.

[illegible] EFFECT UPON THE HULL

[illegible] of Magazines, Coal Bunkers, &c., and of the Frames Referred to in Court of Inquiry's Report.

The report of the naval court of inquiry upon the destruction of the battleship Maine, which has been issued, says that the forward part of the ship was completely demolished. In order to show clearly where the disaster occurred, a profile plan of the forward part of the vessel, a hold plan and a cross section plan at the twenty-fourth frame are herewith printed. The frames are numbered from the bow of the boat.

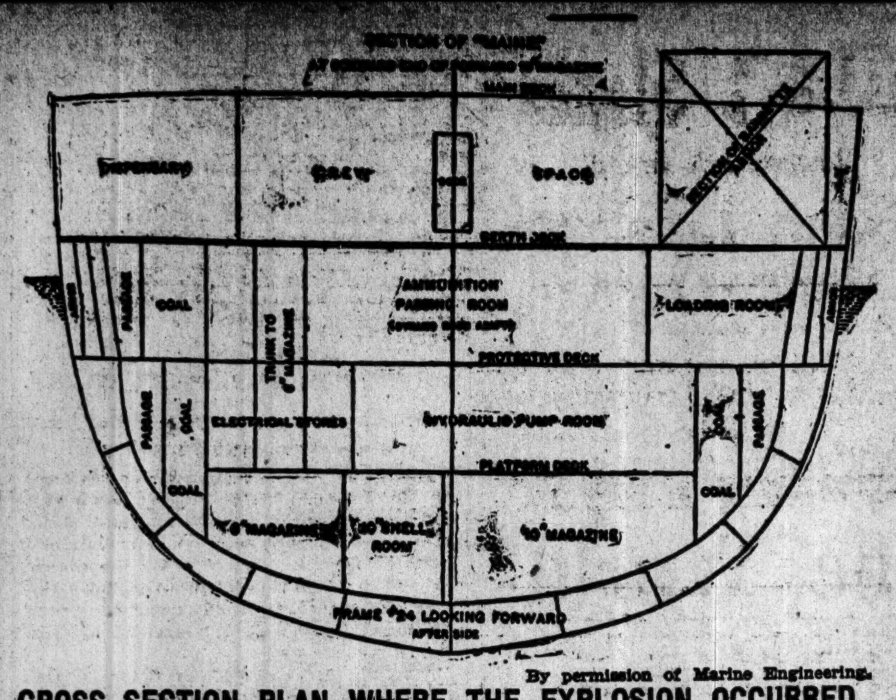
According to the report, at Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken and the flat keel bent into an angle, and the verdict is that it was at this part of the ship on the port side that the explosion occurred. Frame 18 is in front of the six-inch magazine, in which, according to Ensign Powelson, some of the powder exploded. It was Mr. Powelson's opinion that the explosion occurred at this point. He said the ship yielded at Frame 17 and at Frame 15, which was blown in.

At Frame 17 the outer shell of the warship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position has been braced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 30 feet in length, (from Frame 17 to Frame 25,) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

A portion of the port side of the protected deck, which is shown in the section plan from about Frame No. 30 to Frame No. 41, was blown up aft, and over to port. The main deck from about Frame No. 30 to about Frame No. 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the after part. This, in the opinion of the court, was caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

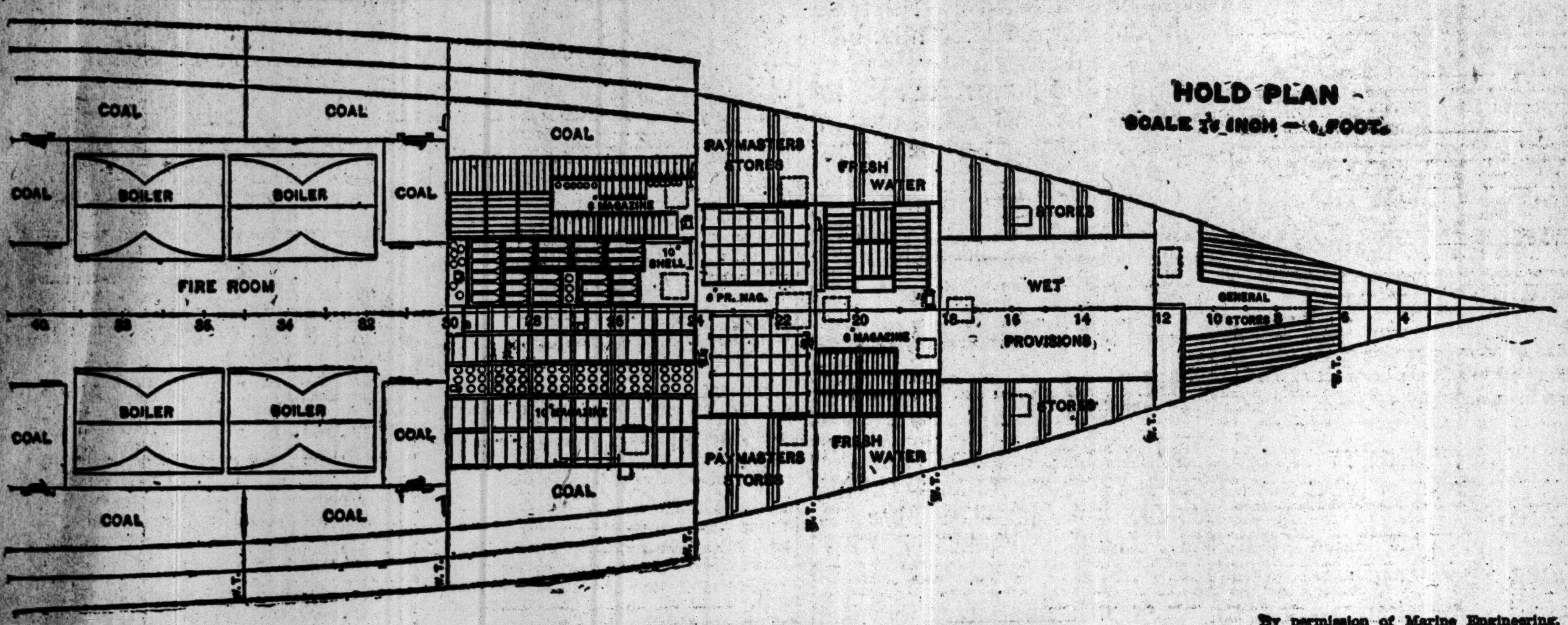
The hold plan shows the arrangement of the magazines below the protective deck, with the coal bunkers on the outside. It was the opinion of some experts that the explosion might have occurred in these bunkers, but the court found that of the bunkers adjacent to the forward magazine and shell rooms, four were empty, namely: B 3, B 4, B 5, B 6. A 15 had been in use that day, and A 16 was full of New River coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before being received on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time, on account of bunkers B 4 and B 6 being empty. This bunker, A 16, had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty.

There were two explosions. One was like the report of a gun and the second was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume. The first was the explosion of the mine under the ship, in the vicinity of frame 18. The second was the explosion of the six-inch and ten-inch magazines, situated at that portion of the boat, and which demolished the whole forward part of the ship.



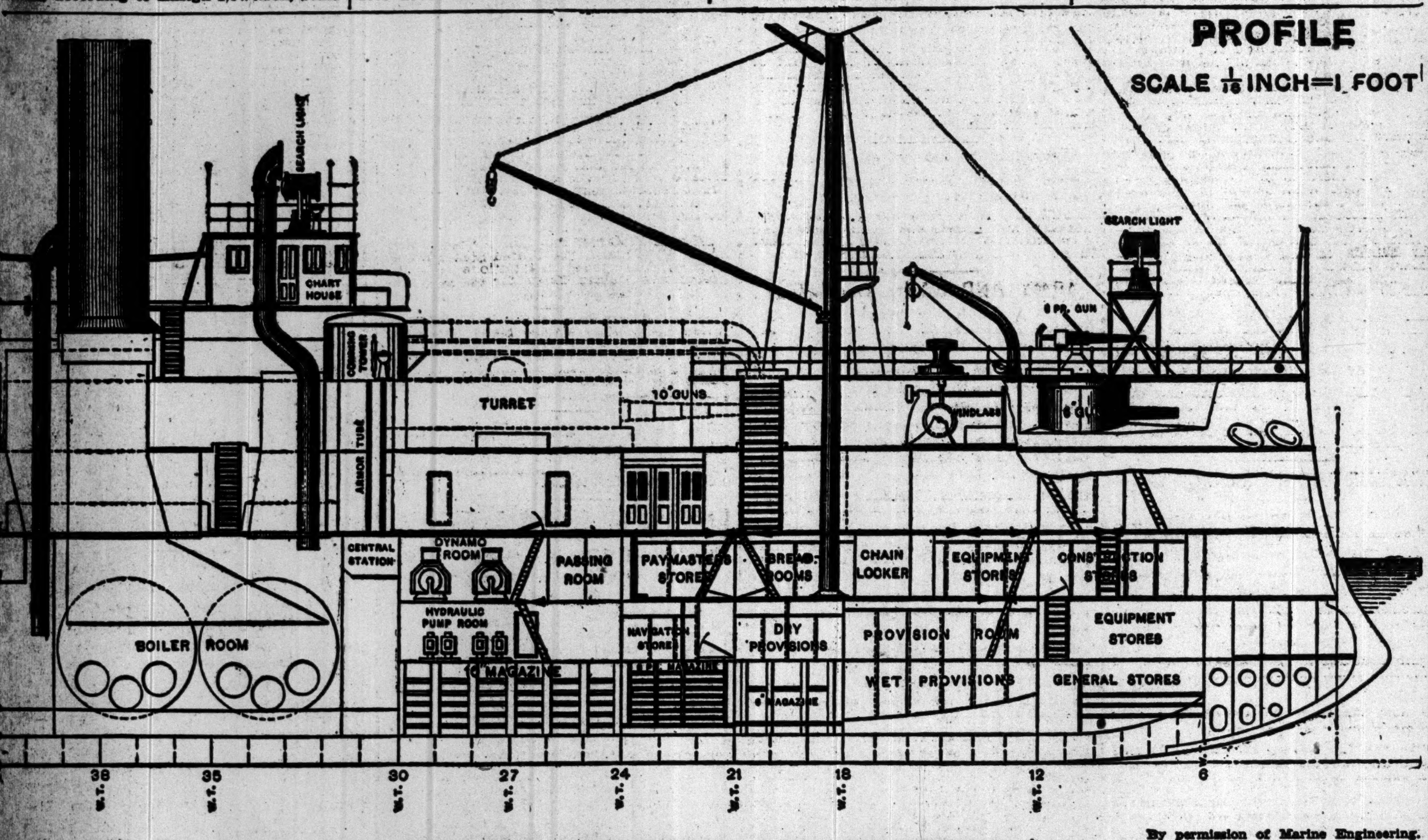
By permission of Marine Engineering.

CROSS SECTION PLAN WHERE THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.



By permission of Marine Engineering.

PLAN SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF MAGAZINES.



By permission of Marine Engineering.

PLAN OF THE MAINE SHOWING THE INJURED PORTION.

SIGSBEE IN WASHINGTON.

Was Received as a Hero and Formally Reported Himself Returned and Ready for Duty.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Capt. Sigsbee of the wrecked steamer Maine arrived in Washington this morning from Havana at 7:41 o'clock. He was accompanied by Paymaster Ray, Chief Engineer Howell, Naval Cadet Holden, and Dr. Heneberger. The last named left immediately for his home, in Virginia. The Captain was immediately driven to his home, 1632 Riggs Place. His neighbors on both sides of the square on which he lives had profusely decorated their residences with flags and bunting, and many of his friends and fellow-officers had sent large bouquets of American Beauty roses and flower designs of ships, anchors, &c., as an expression of their friendship and esteem. At 10:30 o'clock the Captain went to the Navy Department to report his arrival, and in the course of a conversation said he had not yet received any assignment to duty nor did he know what command would be given him. He would be ready, however, as soon as he could get his wardrobe replenished to go anywhere or perform any duty that might be given him. He had not yet made any formal written report to the department on the loss of the Maine, he said, but would do so as soon as he had a little time. As to the cause of the wreck Capt. Sigsbee said that he could add nothing to his testimony before the court of inquiry. The Spanish officials, he added, were making an inquiry into the cause of the disaster, but what their conclusions were, if any had been arrived at, he did not know. A few divers under the direction of some non-commissioned officer were working leisurely about the wreck, but he had understood that the [illegible] was paying special attention to outside matters. The Captain said that, as [illegible] knew, the general feeling among [illegible] in Havana was bitter against this country, but he did not know whether the [illegible] sending of Governmental aid would [illegible] with any serious opposition. He knew [illegible] of the general situation, and [illegible] had formed no opinion as to [illegible] this country was likely to become [illegible] in a war with Spain. Residents of [illegible], he said, knew little or nothing of [illegible] occurring in Madrid beyond what [illegible] in American newspapers. The [illegible] seemed in good health and spirits, [illegible] the intense strain that had been [illegible] during the last six weeks, and felt [illegible] physically fit to perform any duty [illegible] be assigned to him.

[illegible] the Navy Department, reporting [illegible], and expressing his readiness to assume any duties that the department wished to assign him. He is well known at the department, having served as Chief of the Hydrographic Office, and his return after the dramatic and tragic experience he has passed through attracted the greatest interest of officials, subordinates, and the throngs of tourists who just now happen to be making the Navy Department a centre of their observations. A large party of school teachers surrounded him soon after he entered the building, and each in turn was presented and received a handshake. Everywhere he was greeted with expressions of the most affectionate character from his old naval associates. He had little to add concerning the Maine disaster, and there was a general desire among naval officers to give him some relief from this subject.

Secretary Long was not at his office when Capt. Sigsbee arrived, so that the latter reported to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, and then talked with Capt. Crowninshield and other bureau officers. He recommended that Commander Wainwright, the only Maine officer remaining at Havana, be relieved at the earliest day practicable, as the climatic conditions are against him, and moreover he had been, as executive officer, under constant strain for the past six months. He has been in charge of the wrecking operations, and this has kept him constantly on the water, exposed to the fetid odors abounding there.

Capt. Sigsbee had several talks with Secretary Long during the day, and at the close of office hours the Secretary accompanied Capt. Sigsbee to the White House and presented him to the President. Mr. Long says no determination has been reached as to Capt. Sigsbee's next assignment. But one of the high officials of the Navy Department remarked that the commander of the wrecked battleship can have about anything he wants.

DIVERS LEAVE THE MAINE.

Indications that Further Wrecking Work Will Be Abandoned.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 29.—All of the divers of the United States Navy who have been at work on the wreck of the battleship Maine returned from Havana on board the Bache. Capt. Chadwick, United States Navy, who went to Havana to investigate the feasibility of further wrecking work on the Maine, was also a passenger on the Bache. It is believed he finds further work to be impracticable.

The officers of the Bache and the Mangrove say everything is outwardly calm at Havana, but that the talk of an anti-American demonstration and riot continues.

HAVANA, March 29.—Whatever news there is in the meetings and decision of the naval board composed of Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commanders Cowles and Wainwright over the remains of the wreck here must be obtained through Washington department sources, as Capt. Chadwick and his companions have refused to talk on the subject. But it is clear there was not much to talk about. The impression prevails generally that the board was only perfunctory, called for by the navy regulations.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SPANISH OFFICIALS BLAMED.

Statement of the Stenographer of the Maine Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—John W. Hulse, who was the official stenographer of the naval court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine, was interviewed this afternoon. In view of the fact that not only the report of the court of inquiry has been made public, but the testimony as well, Mr. Hulse believes there is no reason why he is not now entitled to express his views on the matter.

In the opinion of Mr. Hulse the Maine was blown up by Spanish officials. From the testimony which he recorded stenographically and from his conversation with naval officers and others while at Havana and Key West, Mr. Hulse reached this conclusion. He takes the position that a mine of the size used in blowing up the battleship cost a large sum of money, a larger sum, in fact, than any private individuals or individual would be likely to expend for such a purpose. From Mr. Hulse's words the intimation may be drawn that similar views are entertained by all the officers and men who were connected with the Maine.

SAMPLE SPANISH THEORIES.

Evidence Does Not Stir Havana—Newspaper Suggestions.

HAVANA, March 29.—While great interest is felt among the Americans here, the report of the court of inquiry had been so completely discounted by publications in the Havana, Madrid, and American newspapers as to its principal features that no special surprise was manifested on the publication of the findings. Naval men regard the order not to talk about the Maine explosion as still in force, and are therefore unwilling to discuss the report or to throw side lights on the testimony.

La Lucha publishes a communication signed "Silvius" asking a number of questions, among them: "What about the discontent of the sailors of the Maine on account of being denied shore leave? Did the officers of the Maine say that life on the United States warships is so hard that they hoped to see the whole navy blown up? How about the dinner on the steamer City of Washington, where all the officers saved were present? What kind of precautions were taken when guns were loaded and torpedoes primed? Why were no torpedoes found after the wreck? and What about the confusion after the explosion, so great that the sailors did not lower the boats?"

La Lucha's correspondent says these are grave questions that the American court of inquiry should have settled before insulting Spain by deciding that the explosion was external.

BOARDED BY SPANIARDS.

Report by an American Vessel—Windward Passage Guarded.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 29.—The American schooner Hester of Pensacola, Fla., loaded with lumber, arrived here yesterday evening, and her Captain reports that while on the voyage he was boarded by a boat's crew from a Spanish gunboat and that the gunboat towed his schooner into Casilda and detained her there for three days. The Captain of the Hester has reported the matter to the United States Consul here.

Dispatches from Havana early in March announced that an American schooner, described as the "Esther," had been captured by a Spanish gunboat, the Ardilla, in an inlet near Casilda, on the south coast of Cuba. It was added that the commander of the Esther claimed he had simply put into the inlet for repairs to the rudder of the schooner, which had been damaged, and the understanding was that if this turned out to be correct the schooner would be released. A later dispatch from Havana, on March 8, said the Ardilla had towed the schooned to sea, after the latter had repaired her rudder. The Esther is then said to have been released and to have sailed for Jamaica.

Capt. Paine of the British steamer Belvidere, from Boston, March 24, for Port Antonio, which has arrived there, reports that a Spanish ironclad is watching the Windward Passage, about forty miles off the coast.

Chocolate pudding, chocolate cake, chocolate ice cream—the kind that make your mouth water for more—are made best with

WILBUR'S CHOCOLATE

CUBAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

Miss Barton Says She Knows Nothing About the Reported Difference with Dr. Klopsch.

GREAT QUANTITY OF SUPPLIES

Another Cargo Sent Off, Eighty Tons Awaiting Shipment, and Many Carloads on the Way Here—A Philanthropist's Offer.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, and Charles A. Schieren, the treasurer of the committee, returned yesterday from Washington, where they have been in consultation with the State Department and Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society, with reference to the difficulty said to exist between Miss Barton and Dr. Louis Klopsch, the third member of the Relief Committee. Mr. Barton said:

"You may state positively that so far as the State Department and Miss Barton know, no difference has arisen between Miss Barton and Dr. Klopsch. At the request of this committee and the State Department Miss Barton will return to Cuba just as soon as she can finish the private business that called her home. She left this country for Cuba on twenty-four hours' notice, and her return was imperative. The State Department and this committee have but one opinion of her work and methods."

The origin of the rumor of the difference between Dr. Klopsch and Miss Barton is known to the committee, it is said. Mr. Barton declared yesterday that the committee had not heard from Dr. Klopsch officially.

The committee was almost overwhelmed with work yesterday, and it is said that the office staff will be largely increased to-day.

The Ward Line steamer Santiago, which left her pier during the forenoon, carried seventy tons of supplies of every conceivable character to be delivered at Santiago, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, and Manzanillo. There were 150 tons ready, but there was not room aboard the steamer for more than 70 tons.

A gentleman in Pennsylvania, desiring his name withheld, writes Miss Clara Barton that he will send sixty carloads of cornmeal, bacon, condensed milk, groceries, and clothing to any point in Cuba that she will direct.

The Relief Committee of Poughkeepsie has raised a carload of miscellaneous supplies, which reached here yesterday.

Notification was received yesterday by telegraph that the second section of the Oregon donation was being assembled at Portland and would be under way for New York to-day. This section consists of six carloads of provisions and supplies of a varied character. The first section, consisting of seven carloads of flour and meal, has already been received and forwarded to Cuba.

The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald announces that fourteen tons of provisions and wearing apparel, in memory of Mrs. Thurston, will be ready for shipment from that city by April 9. A carload of meal and flour is on its way here from Mason, Neb.

A carload of flour and meal left Chicago yesterday, and two carloads of flour and meal are ready for shipment from Salina, Kan.

The Arkansas City (Kan.) Committee notified the committee by telegraph yesterday that a carload of cornmeal was ready for shipment. The citizens of Kingland, Kan., announced by telegraph that a carload of flour was on its way to New York.

The Atlanta Journal has succeeded in raising another carload of provisions, which is now on its way to New York.

Letters and telegrams are pouring in from all sections of the country volunteering assistance, and assuring the committee that the relief work is actively under way.

The employes of the American Express Company of Cincinnati and the firms of H. S. Pague & Co. and Semsheimer & Co. of the same city sent $30 to the American Express Company of this city to be handed to Tomas Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta for the relief of the starving Cuban reconcentrados. Señor Palma declined to accept it on the ground that the Junta received contributions only for the purchase of arms and ammunition. The amount has been handed to the Cuban Relief Committee.

Spaniards Help Reconcentrados.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Señor Polo, the Spanish Minister, received a telegram to-day saying that at a meeting of Spaniards resident in Mexico $240,000 was subscribed for the relief of the Cuban reconcentrados, and that it was confidently hoped the fund would reach a million dollars during the week.

NO VESSEL TO CARRY SUPPLIES.

Stores for Starving Cubans Accumulate at Key West for Two Weeks.

KEY WEST, March 29.—Provisions for the Cubans which arrived here two weeks ago to-morrow still lie useless in the naval station for want of authority to ship them to Cuba. The authorities to-day asked permission to use the survey boat Bache for this purpose, but no answer has yet been received.

The provisions do not improve with the delay, and, according to reports, the Cubans continue to starve. The original programme was to send this shipment by the Fern, but the arrangements were broken by the sudden call of that vessel to Havana.

CUBAN TOBACCO DESTROYED.

Spaniards Report the Demolition Also of Intrenchments.

HAVANA, March 29.—Col. Tejeda, who is operating toward Baracoa and Sierra Maestra, Province of Santiago de Cuba, has destroyed, according to the Palace accounts, extensive entrenchments of the insurgents, used in defending the zone of cultivation. The Spanish lost five killed and four wounded, but captured large stores of tobacco the insurgents expected to export.

Gen. Vara Rey reports having destroyed large quantities of insurgent tobacco, stores, and provisions. He has lost four killed and two wounded.

LETTER FROM GEN. GOMEZ.

Speaks Strongly of Cuba's Gratitude to the Big Republic.

Rutland, Vt., March 29.—A letter has been received here from Gen. Maximo Gomez of the Cuban Army.

William F. Mussey, son of Mr. Charles W. Mussey of the Merchants' National Bank, wrote Gen. Gomez for an autograph, and has a reply, written in Spanish, with Gomez's signature. The Hon. Paul Brooks, a leading Cuban citizen, who is stopping in this city, and who is familiar with it, pronounces the signature genuine. The letter, as translated, is as follows:

"Gratitude is the strongest tie that binds men together. Such is the feeling between the United States and Cuba. The former extends a helping hand to the latter to console it in its afflictions. M. GOMEZ."

Paul Brooks was a leading planter and public man of Cuba, whose property was early confiscated. Since then he has been in this city.

MASON WRITES DR. POWELL.

The Senator Wishes Fighting with Spain to be General.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 29.—Dr. George E. Powell, who accepted the challenge issued to Senator Mason by Baron El Cardo, a Spanish editor, has received the following letter from Senator Mason:

Washington, March 25, 1898.

Dr. George E. Powell, La Crosse, Wis.:

Dear Doctor: I thank you for your magnificent letter and the spirit of patriotism it shows. I must decline to let you fight for me. Let's clean out the whole nation and move them off the continent. I inclose you a letter from a young man of Dayton, Ohio, who wants to take your place.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM E. MASON.

War Talk Spoils a Horse Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 29.—The probability of war caused buyers at the annual Spring sale of trotters which began here today to bid slowly, and only $8,700 was realized for the seventy-five head sold.

McGibbon & Co.

The Goods We Keep.

In Linens—Bed Linen, Table Linens, Towels for the Toilet and Bath, Bed Spreads, also Handkerchiefs at every price and style.

In Window Curtains—Those suited for the Parlor or Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, as well neat simple designs made for Bedrooms.

In Upholstery—Morris Velvets, English Chintzes, Old-time Dimities, Silk Wall Coverings, and many other new fabrics.

Our Display better than ever for Easter, and Prices made wonderfully low.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Fort Reno Troops Coming East.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, March 29.—At noon to-day troops from Fort Reno began loading at this point on the Rock Island tracks, taking Gatling and Hotchkiss guns and all the available field pieces at the fort. It is understood they are to be sent to Eastern coast points and will go via Fort Worth, Texas.

Big Disappearing Gun.

The Scott Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia has just commenced work at the old Central Forge Works, in Whitestone, Borough of Queens, on a thirty-three foot disappearing gun, to cost $30,000. It will take at least two months to complete it. The gun will be built in sections and will be strengthened by heavy steel bands. It will throw a fifteen-inch shell.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:47	Sun sets	6:22	Moon sets	1:42

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:31	Gov. Isl'd	1:03	H. Gate	2:59
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:06	Gov. Isl'd	1:34	H. Gate	3:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Augustin, Santiago de Cuba	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Southampton and Bremen		12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Russian Prince, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Benedict, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ems, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March †18 and up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 30.

Altai, Port Limon, March 22.
Bratten, Hull, March 15.
California, Gibraltar, March 14.
Caracas, La Guayra, March 24.
Colorado, Hull, March 16.
Comal, Galveston, March 23.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 24.
Ems, Gibraltar, March 21.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Havel, Bremen, March 22.
Hildebrand, Para, March 18.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 15.
Olivedene, Grenada, March 20.
Remus, London, March 11.
Strathlyon, Shields, March 10.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 23.
Viga, Fayal, March 20.
Vigilancia, Havana, March 26.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 18.
Palatia, Hamburg, March 19.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 17.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 28.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Advance, Colon, March 25.
Buffon, St. Lucia, March 24.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 26.
Niagara, Nassau, March 28.
Port Adelaide, Gibraltar, March 18.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 19.
Titania, Dundee, March 18.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 30.
Virginian, London, March 20.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 30.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 26.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3.

America, London, March 22.
Cluden, Shields, March 19.
Hampstead, St. Lucia, March 26.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 26.
Martello, Hull, March 20.
Nerida, St. Lucia, March 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 24.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Betty, Gibraltar, March 21.
Chicago City, Swansea, March 23.
City of Washington, Havana, March 31.
Cymric, Liverpool, March 25.
Excelsior, New Orleans, March 29.
Lucerna, Liverpool, March 21.
Massapequa, Swansea, March 23.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, March 21.

Arrived—Tuesday, March 29.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) De Vries, Rotterdam March 17, with mdse. and passengers to Holland American Line. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Arabia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg March 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar 11:30 P. M. 28th.

SS Folsjo, (Nor.,) Bull, Cardenas March 23 and Matanzas 24th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Gottfried, Schencker, (Aust.,) Paravich, Trieste, &c., Feb. 4, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool March 19, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schroder, Rotterdam March 14, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Gate City, Googins, Savannah March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., March 24 and Wilmington, N. C., 26th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Porto Cortes March 14, and Port Maria 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Catania, &c., Feb. 23, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampe, Port Antonio March 23, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Mann, Leith March 13, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:10 A. M.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Luke, Havana March 17 and Sagua 21, with sugar and one passenger to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 29, 9:30 P. M., east, gentle breeze, raining and thick.

Sailed.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) for Perth Amboy, N. J.
SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) for Macoris, &c.
SS Salerno, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) for Delagoa Bay, &c.
SS Patria, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS El Rio, for New Orleans.
SS Santiago, for Nassau, &c.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship Galgate, (Br.,) Jones, from Liverpool for New York, was spoken March 18 in lat. 42, lon. 35.

Notice to Mariners.

FORT SUMTER (SWASH CHANNEL RANGE FRONT) LIGHT STATION—SOUTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 1, 1898, this light, and the structure from which it is shown, will be moved 270 feet northwesterly to a point on the northwesterly parapet of Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor. No change in direction of the range line will be made. About the same date the fog signal tower will be moved 250 feet northwesterly and located at a point on the parapet of the fort at the intersection of the north and northwesterly curtains.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," page 120, No. 660, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1896," Pages 16 and 19.

NAVESINK LIGHT STATION, (SOUTHERLY LIGHT)—NEW JERSEY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 1, 1898, the first order fixed white light in the southerly tower at this station, on the easternmost spur of the Highlands of Navesink, entrance to New York Harbor, will be permanently discontinued.

On or about June 30, 1898, there will be established in the southerly tower, in place of the discontinued light, an electric light showing a white flash, of about 1-10th of a second duration, every 5 seconds.

The height of the focal plane of the electric light above mean high water will be the same as that of the present light, 246 feet, and the light will be directly visible 22¼ nautical miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea.

Under certain conditions the reflection of the light in the sky will be visible at a greater distance.

The present first-order fixed white light in the northerly tower will be continued until further notice.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Pages 66 and 78, No. 321, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 95, 99, 101, and 111.

Miscellaneous.

HAVRE, March 29.—SS Breckfield, (Br.,) Capt. McGeorge, which a[illegible] here Friday last from Galveston, Texas, March 2, carried away her dock chains while going into dock.

HAMBURG, March 29.—Bark Mentone, (Nor.,) from Savannah for this port, before reported towed into Nicuwe Dieppe Jan. 6, full of water, after being ashore at Texel, and whose cargo was dischargd Feb. 19, the vessel being pumped out and towed into shallow water, was driven into a gully Thursday last and sank. She has since been sold at auction for $600, part of her materials fetching $25 more.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 29.—SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Bruce, from Palermo, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa March 26.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Tindale, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, sld. from Palermo for New York March 26.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Sharp, sld. from Catania, for New York March 27.

SS Swansea (Br.) sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Capt. Kirkwood, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Algiers March 25.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Antwerp March 27.

SS Sceptre, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogeman, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 3 P. M. today and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

That Can

marked Cottolene, contains the shortening that makes everything else in the market basket more fit for food. It is the sign of a healthy household, where lard has been thrown aside; wherein thrift and good living and freedom from dyspepsia result from the use

OF COTTOLENE

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal.

The Wanamaker Store

Some New-comers from Paris

PERHAPS they're too late for the Easter gowns, but they will have a welcome, none the less. Such beautiful goods will create their own demand and usefulness.

They are some *very* new novelty dress goods,—the very latest Spring thoughts of the daring and versatile French designers. They have only just come off the ship, and shown yesterday for the first time.

One of them is a modification of that ever-new and inexhaustible pattern—the plaid. The general effect is of a strong black and white combination, beautifully relieved and delicately tinted by a free use of satin bars of varying shades, mostly light shades of blue, castor, reseda and gray. $3.50 a yard, and exclusively yours, because exclusively ours.

Another is a Broche,—wholly new, of course, in all its features, and strikingly pretty. Voiles of silk, in bayadere fashion, give the fabric an additional "tone." It is almost wholly silk, and costs $4.50 a yard. You'll not find it elsewhere.

Then there's a very effective Grenadine in colored plaids the colors being skillfully used in combination with black, so that the whole result is at once rich and striking, yet quiet and dignified. This pattern, like the others, is ours alone. $2.75 a yard.

There are many others, but there's little use in trying to describe them. Come in and see them.

A Chiffonnier Offering. NOT many of a kind, but many kinds. In fact, the shipment just received is a very large one, but we're going to sell these chiffonniers at such figures that they surely won't linger with us long. If they were marked a third more they would still be low priced. Just a half-dozen price hints below that prove our ability to sell good furniture cheaply:

- At $4.25—Of oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high, top 33x17; 5 large drawers; carved back.
- At $4.50—Of oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high, fancy shaped top 33x19; 5 large drawers, fancy pressed carved back.
- At $7.25—Of oak; 5 ft. 4 in. high, top 33x18; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 12x18.
- At $7.50—Of quartered oak; 4 ft. 10 in. high, shaped top 33x18; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 7x14; carved back.
- At $11—Of quartered oak; 5 ft. 6 in. high, shaped top 34x18; 3 large and 2 small drawers and hat box in base; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 14x24; cast brass handles.
- At $16.50—Of quartered oak; 6 ft. 2 in. high, fancy shaped top 36x22; 5 large drawers in base, top drawers, swell front; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 16x24; cast brass handles.

Fourth floor.

Melton Mowbray Cutaway; The Very Latest. A TAILOR-MADE suit, entirely new in design,—a suggestion from Europe, but the work of skillful American tailors. An artistic costume, in perfect taste, and as original and attractive as it is practical and sensible. The model is ours alone, and altho' we've been showing it but a day or two, it has found many and instant admirers. The newest materials, the richest lining, the best workmanship. Prices are from $22.50 to $42.50. We should like you to visit the second floor and look them over.

Artists' Materials. CONNECTED with our Commercial Stationery Store, is a complete stock of everything which the artist can possibly need.

First, of course in importance, comes the matter of paints. We sell paints in this fashion:—

OIL COLORS
"Ordinaries," 5c. a tube.
The 12c. kind, for 8c. a tube.
The 18c. kind, for 13c. a tube.
The 23c. kind, for 17c. a tube.
Double tubes of white, 6c.

WATER COLORS
Windsor & Newton in half pans, ordinary colors, 9c.
25c. colors, 17c. 35c. colors, 22c.
50c. colors, 35c.

CHINA PAINTS (Windsor & Newton's)
14c. kinds for 10c. 20c. kinds for 15c.
17c. kinds for 13c. 25c. kinds for 18c.
19c. kinds for 14c. 35c. kinds for 26c.
and so on, up to 60c. kinds for 43c.

Paints are not all, however. Everything else is here, from brushes to easels, including canvases and Academy board. And, of course, all kinds of drawing instruments and mathematical and mechanical helps. Low prices on all, or they wouldn't be here.

Basement.

Jardinieres and Plants. THE near approach of Easter will make this offering doubly attractive. A Jardiniere with plant makes a very acceptable gift. They're also very desirable for your own home decoration. Here is one lot of jardinieres in blue, green, olive and brown, in six sizes, marked to go thus:

6, 7 and 8 inch, 50c. each.
9, 10 and 11 inch, 60c. each.

These are about half prices.

40 Jardinieres, various decorations in color, flowers and gold; pretty shapes and mostly one of a kind; sizes 7 to 12-inch; also go at half prices and less.
50c., now 25c. $2.25, now $1
$1.25, now 60c. $4.75, now $2
$10, now $5.

10 Jardinieres and Tabourettes; green, blue and gold stippled; were $14, now $9.

6 Jardinieres and Pedestals; yellow, blue and gray; were $13, now $7.50.

Another lot of Plants and Jardinieres, just received; $1.25 for both; regularly $2.50.

Basement.

Made-to-Order Shirts. WE'RE anxious to have *particular* men give us an order. We're positive we can satisfy them. The men, too, who are looking for something new will find in this stock of London and Paris shirtings, which comprises the latest patterns in Madras, Percale, Cheviot, Flannel, Batiste and Silk. Depend upon a perfect fitting shirt, well made and of the best materials. The prices will be less than you've been accustomed to pay for this grade of custom-made shirts.

Ninth street.

Rainy Day Wear for Women. WANT to tell you of a new kind of mackintosh we're showing. Separate skirt and cape. They're readily put on, look well, make a very light and convenient protection in inclement weather. Of cashmere, double texture and the price is $6.75. The same style, of the very desirable cravenettes, neat, durable, dressy, at $12.

A complete line of the ordinary Mackintoshes, at $4 to $12. Cravenette Coats, $10 to $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits. ORDINARILY, boys' between the ages of 14 and 19 know how to dress. They are close observers in this matter, and they soon learn the correct styles. We should like to have such boys—accustomed to good dress—know this clothing store. As an example of what we've been planning for them, this one instance is cited here.

Suits of fancy cheviots, velours or neat worsted effects; three-button sack coats some with double-breasted vests; trousers; cut in high-priced tailor fashion. In these some as low as $7.50; many qualities between these and $18.

This is a line of boys' clothing, the equal of which we think has never been shown in this city. Small men can be fitted here at great saving.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

KARL WOXEN DISAPPEARS.

Orders for the Arrest of the Consul General of Sweden and Norway Wired from Christiania.

CHRISTIANA, March 29.—Orders have been cabled to New York City to arrest Charles Woxen, the Swedish and Norwegian Consul General, who has disappeared from New York, and who is supposed to be guilty of embezzlement.

Karl Woxen, who has been Consul General to the United States for the last seven years from Sweden and Norway, has been missing from his office since last Wednesday. The Consulate is at present in charge of Vice Consul Ravn. Mr. Ravn said yesterday that he had notified his Government of the absence of the Consul. He thinks that Mr. Woxen's mind is affected, as he seemed to act strangely for the past [illegible] Mr. Woxen is about fifty years [illegible] E. Kreyer, a special agent of the State Commission on Lunacy, was in the office of the Consulate yesterday morning. He said that he had been at the office daily since Mr. Woxen left, as he was anxious to find him. He had known him for a year, and believed his mind to be affected.

A Swede, whose name is Hellstroem, is anxiously awaiting the return of Mr. Woxen, as he had intrusted to him $5,000, secured by the sale of property in Texas, to obtain a draft for use on a visit to Sweden. The Vice Consul says that he has not yet examined Mr. Woxen's books. He thinks that they will be found all right, however, and that the desired draft is somewhere among the papers.

A letter, it was said, had been received from Mr. Woxen shortly after his disappearance, saying that he had left town for a few days.

Malt-Nutrine is the greatest of flesh builders. Its use means the gain of from 1 to 2 pounds of healthy flesh every week. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

HISTORY versus FICTION.

> *"In fiction, the principles are given to find the facts; in history, the facts are given to find the principles."*
>
> —MACAULAY.

The historian who does not *explain* the facts as well as *state* them performs only one half his office. To tell not only *what* happened but *why* it happened,—*to find the principles is the philosophy of history*,—the most valuable and interesting part.

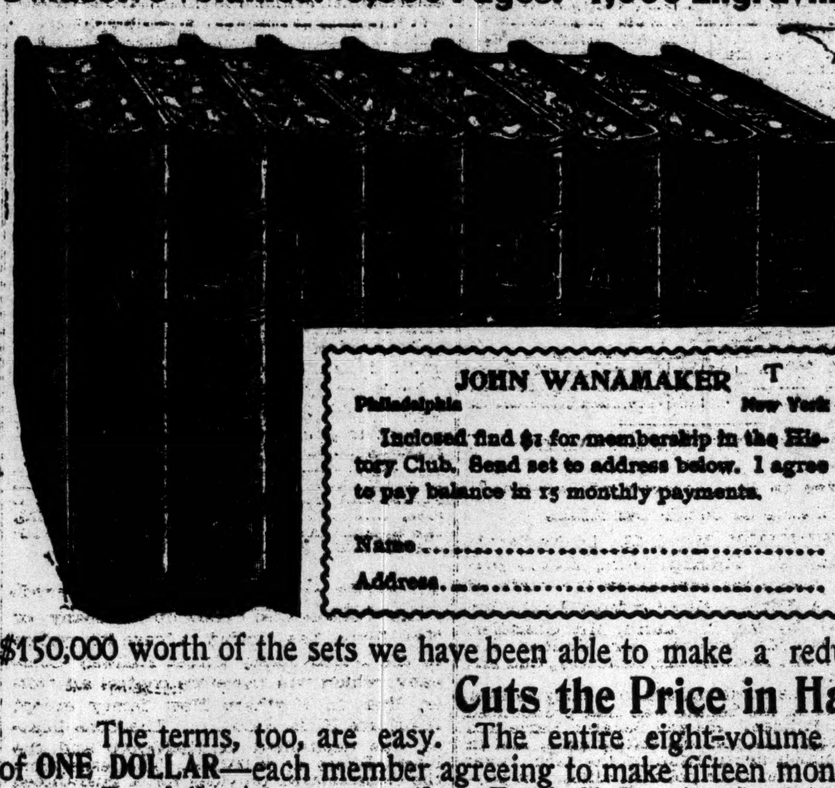
In this particular, no record of the human race and its manifold achievements compares with that scholarly and fascinating production,

Ridpath's History of the World

To note how clearly historical lessons are deduced from historical facts, it is only necessary to read the story of any nation as told by Dr. Ridpath. These lessons are drawn from actual human experiences, and are therefore of the greatest value in the affairs of life.

The work therefore becomes a great teacher which enables us to apply the lessons of the past to our own affairs.

8 Massive Volumes. 6,500 Pages. 4,000 Engravings. Abundant Maps and Charts



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This invaluable Historical Library has, until recently, been beyond the reach of very many of the intelligent readers for whom Dr. Ridpath thought and studied and wrote. Now, however, through a remarkably favorable arrangement with the publishers, it is obtainable by almost anyone who acts promptly.

The Wanamaker History Club

affords the opportunity. We thought the price too high, and by agreeing to sell $150,000 worth of the sets we have been able to make a reduction for our book public which

Cuts the Price in Half.

The terms, too, are easy. The entire eight-volume set being delivered upon payment of ONE DOLLAR—each member agreeing to make fifteen monthly payments as follows:

For cloth, $1.50 a month. For half-Russia—by far the more attractive and durable, $2 a month. For sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month.

Resignations from the club accepted within ten days, when club fee will be refunded.

Ridpath's History is endorsed by eminent men in all walks of life. Write for specimen pages, with illustrations, colored plates, testimonials and full information.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CUBANS ON THE SITUATION

Unalterably Determined to Carry on the War Until Independence Is Won.

SPANIARDS MUST WITHDRAW

Horatio S. Rubens Does Not Think that Spain Would Make Recognition of the Insurgents by This Country a Casus Belli.

Members of the Cuban Junta refused yesterday to discuss further the visit of Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, to Washington, but on inquiries being made among them they permitted the belief to go unchallenged that his visit may have to do with the co-operation of the Cuban troops with United States forces, should war break out between the United States and Spain. Incidentally it was further intimated that if Gen. Palma's opinion was sought by the authorities in Washington, he would impress upon them how unalterable is the purpose of the Cubans to fight till there are no more lives to give for the cause of absolute independence.

Horatio S. Rubens, the Junta's counsel, discussed yesterday the probable result of the recognition by the United States of Cuban independence.

"I have been asked," said he, "if I thought Spain would regard such a move as a casus belli. I replied, 'No.' All precedents show that when this country has taken a decided stand with Spain she has recognized that discretion is the better part of valor, and submitted. She refused to pay the Mora claim, but she paid it when the United States insisted, and under similar conditions she apologized for the firing on the Alliança, and admitted this Government's contention that the Windward Passage, within three miles of Cape Maysi, must be considered a free passage; she agreed on the Government's insistence to the liberation of all American prisoners in Cuba; she protested against the sending of an American commission to investigate affairs in Cuba, but she nevertheless received Calhoun. She withdrew Weyler because the United States insisted; despite her protest the Maine visited Havana Harbor, but she did not declare war; she objected to the sending of supplies until this Government insisted, and she opposed the Red Cross at first, but was compelled to permit its ministrations among the starving reconcentrados; the United States refused to recall Lee, and Spain submitted. Finally, it was due to the firm attitude of the United States that Spain permitted the shipment of supplies in United States National vessels.

"In no case was a mere request sufficient. Not until the firmness of this Government's attitude became apparent did Spain bow to the inevitable.

"There is every reason to believe that if Spain must withdraw from the island the request will be complied with. At all events, the recognition of the independence of the Cubans by the United States will not lead to a declaration of war by Spain.

"I have also been asked," said Mr. Rubens, "if the Cubans would agree to an armistice if the United States agreed to guarantee the independence of the island in October. The Cubans will not accept any promises or guarantees for the future. They want tangible facts. There is no use to drag the United States into any guarantee of this nature. If we are to be free in October, why not now? We appreciate the fact that Cuba will be an unhealthy place for the Spanish army during the coming Summer, and we would be willing to help Spain financially to withdraw her troops. But we will not cease fighting until either Spain or the United States shall have recognized our independence and we are assured of the immediate evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops.

"The suggestion that a new form of autonomy will be offered us hardly needs attention. We have drawn a line as broad as Cuba is long between any form of monarchical government and the object of our fight—an independent republic. Whether it be the most ideal autonomy or the most liberal suzerainty of Spain, it will be mere loss of time for the American Government to consider it. Our decision is unalterable. The Spanish forces may be withdrawn from the island, and leave her flag behind to satisfy her pride, but it will never be with Cuban consent, and we promise to speedily throw that flag into the sea. That flag, the red and yellow of which originated in the eighteenth century by the placing of two streaks of blood across the golden shield of the Count of Barcelona, has been of too dire consistency. Spain has robbed us of the fruits of toil and she has dyed the soil with the blood of the innocent. She has taken these, and the symbol of both, our blood and our gold, must go from the Island of Cuba."

STATE WAR APPROPRIATION.

Gov. Black Considering the Propriety of Immediate Action.

ALBANY, March 29.—Gov. Black has had under consideration all day the propriety of sending a special message to the Legislature recommending an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be expended in case of an outbreak of hostilities in arming, equipping, and mobilizing the National Guard of the State. He has been in conference with the Republican leaders on the subject, and has gone so far as to have an appropriation bill drawn. Some objection has developed to the plan, however, and partly because of that and partly because of the more peaceful aspect of the situation, this morning the Governor decided to postpone his decision until to-morrow. The message may be sent in then or it may not be sent at all.

The Governor is between two fires. He does not wish to add unnecessarily to the tax rate, as would have to be done if $1,000,000 more is appropriated, and he is anxious to avoid an extra session, which would be necessary if no appropriation is made now and war should be declared after the Legislature adjourns. Members who talked with the Governor to-day say that he believes war is practically certain and is anxious to have New York prepared to take the part her standing entitles her to. Should the situation to-morrow seem to justify his anticipations, the Governor will, it is said, call the leaders of both parties into consultation over the course to be pursued.

A RESOLUTION IN CINCINNATI.

The Chamber of Commerce Demands a More Aggressive Policy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati had before it to-day a resolution expressing confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration in dealing with the Cuban question, but the following substitute, offered by Gen. Hickenlooper, was adopted in its stead:

"Resolved, That from this time forth we insist that the honor and dignity of the Nation demand the enforcement of a firm and vigorous policy, which will have for its purpose—peacefully if we can, but forcibly if we must—the redress of past wrongs and the complete and unqualified independence of Cuba."

There was no opposition to the substitute, and its passage was greeted by shouts of applause.

Crew Selected for the Montauk.

Commander Washington Irving of the Department of the East, New Jersey Naval Reserve, has selected the men to man the monitor Montauk, now at the League Island Navy Yard, in Philadelphia. Nine officers and ninety-five men of the department are to take the Montauk from Philadelphia to Portland, Me. Commander Irving will command the vessel, and the officers who will accompany him are Navigator Edward McC. Peters, Paymaster Colby, Ship's Surgeon Simpson, Lieut. B. Franklin Hart, Chief Engineer; Junior Grade Lieut. H. A. Anderson, Lieut. Blount, Lieut. Mather, Coxswain McMillan, and Gunner's Mate Thielman.

Machines for Making Projectiles.

MADISON, Wis., March 29.—The Gisholt Machinery Company of this city is at work on a Government order for heavy machines used in the manufacture of steel projectiles for big guns. The company is figuring on another Government order for fifty similar machines to be turned out in from ten to sixteen days. The work is being rushed night and day to complete the order.

A Body Taken from the Maine.

HAVANA, March 29.—To-day the body of Frank Andrews of Chemung, N. Y., was recovered. It was identified by marks on the clothing. It is believed that one of the bodies recovered yesterday is that of John Anderson.

Swift Government Printing.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Government printing office broke all previous records in the expedition with which the report of the board of inquiry on the Maine disaster and the testimony were printed. The manuscript did not reach the office until 6 o'clock last night. It contained twenty-four illustrations, some of them in colors. At 10 o'clock this morning the printed documents, making over 800 pages in all, were delivered to the Foreign Affairs Committees of the House and Senate.

ADMIRAL SICARD NOT RETIRED.

Navy Department Denies a Report that He Was Forced Out of Active Service.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Navy Department denies emphatically the rumors in circulation to-day that Read Adimaral Sicard was forced into retirement. It is said by those in authority that the Admiral is not retired at all, and will not be until the latter part of September, when he will retire on the age limit. The rumor grew out of the fact that he is on sick leave upon the recommendation of the Medical Board of Survey, which is supposed in some quarters to have been ordered by the Navy Department. The facts are that in the late Winter Rear Admiral Sicard was taken ill and asked for sick leave for two weeks. It was granted at once and the Secretary of the Navy authorized him to go to Tampa, where he says he wanted to go on one of the vessels in his squadron. He stopped at Key West, however, as he felt better, and sent word to the department that he was quite able to command the squadron as long as it remained in port, but that if it should be sent to sea he did not feel equal to the severe duties such a course would involve.

Later, when the crisis grew acute, and it looked as if the squadron might be ordered to sea at any moment, the Admiral again suggested that he was not equal to sea duty, and Secretary Long replied that if the squadron were sent to sea he should, of course, wish to have its commander in sound health. Admiral Sicard then ordered a board of survey, and as commander of the squadron ordered himself to appear before it for examination.

It is therefore upon the recommendation of a board of survey suggested and ordered by himself that he has obtained sick leave for six months. When this leave of absence is out, he will have just six days of active service before him. The days expired on Sept. 30. It is probable that it will be extended to cover these six days, so that he will not in all probability go into active service again. The result is that he will get full pay, instead of three-fourths for these months.

This is done as a recognition on the part of the department of his past services.

Patriotic Mexican Spaniards.

HAVANA, March 29.—It was announced at the palace this morning that a Spaniard, Señor Telesforo Garcia, residing in Mexico, had telegraphed to Capt. Gen. Blanco informing him that a Spanish committee had agreed to remit him $200,000, adding that he had promises of $1,000,000 toward a "patriotic fund."

SEVENTY-FIRST'S PRIZE NIGHT.

Gen. Roe Presents Individual and Company Shooting Trophies.

The Seventy-first Regiment was reviewed by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe last night, and nearly every member was present. After the review the presentation of medals and trophies for marksmanship for the season took place. The individual list included sixteen experts, thirty-five sharpshooters, and 661 marksmen's badges, presented by Gen. Roe.

Company B received the Colonel's Cup for the highest percentage of marksmen. It is now the personal property of the company, having been won three times. Company B also won the Grant Trophy for the highest State figure of merit. The trophy is a handsome life-size bust of Gen. Grant.

The Veteran Association presented a trophy to the regiment, known as the "Veterans' Trophy," to be awarded annually to the company having the highest percentage for all drills and parades during the year. The prize is a bronze reduction of the "Minute Man of 1775." It is one of the series of bronzes placed on the market by Theodore B. Starr.

Spalding's Baseball Guide.

Spalding's official baseball guide for the season of 1898 has just been issued. It contains an official code of playing rules and complete record of National and minor league clubs, as well as interesting statistics of the various universities and colleges.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. S. Halden, State Fish Commissioner, Syracuse, and B. B. Smalley, Collector of Port, Burlington, Vt.

HOFFMAN—Edward W. Bok, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Lieut. A. Barlow, Royal Berkshire Legion, Halifax, and E. D. Self, Johannesburg, South Africa.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop John P. Newman, California; Asa Gabriel, Beyroot, and Lieut. J. F. Brady, United States Army.

WALDORF—Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Troy, and W. Hibirty, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Austin, C., Canton, N. Y.; dry goods; 113 West Forty-ninth Street.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens, 676 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks, 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.
Bullock, Lucy J., Adams, N. Y.; millinery.
Chadwick, E. M., Adams, N. Y.; millinery.
Brown, M. S., & Co., Halifax, Canada; J. Watson Vidito, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.
Brennan, J. D., Pleasant Mount, Penn.; general merchandise; Sinclair House.
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bissell, C. H., Southington, Conn.; dry goods and notions, 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Briggs, J. M., Rome, N. Y.; dressmaking; Hotel Albert.
Crawford & Co., Coshocton, Ohio; W. K. Crawford, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Cohen, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. Brough, notions; E. B. Russell, clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Chamberlain, N. E., Burlington, Vt.; S. L. Ketcham, white goods and linens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. E. Leach, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.
Clarkson, E., Canisteo, N. Y.; E. Clarkson, general merchandise; Lida G. Richardson, general merchandise; 121 West Twelfth Street.
Collins, William H., Little Falls, N. Y.; dry goods and shoes.
Coonradt, F. A., Coldbrook, N. Y.; general merchandise.
Dye & Fox, Albion, N. Y.; H. W. Fox, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Ashtabula, Ohio; H. T. Carlisle, notions and carpets; Stuart House.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Gross, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Newhard, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Sturtevant House.
Fitch, C. S., Towanda, Penn.; confectioner; Hotel Albert.
Fecheimer, Kiefer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Kiefer, clothing; D. Kiefer, clothing; 59 Leonard Street; Plaza Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. V. Farwell, Jr., dry goods; 115 Worth Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Siddal, neckwear; 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Weatherhead, wash goods, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Fitzgerald Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y.; E. B. Fitzgerald, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Grogan Brothers, Rome, N. Y.; R. H. Grogan, restaurant; Grand Union Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; L. N. Goldenberg, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; W. P. Leidy, cloaks and suits; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Greenwald, domestics, 377 Broadway; Stuart House.
Greenwald & Kline, Cambridge, Ohio; H. Greenwald, clothing; Belvedere House.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.
Greenbaum, I., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenbaum, clothing; Grand Hotel.
Gutman, Julius & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods and velvets; Hotel Marlborough.

WELSBACH PATENT SUSTAINED

INJUNCTION GRANTED

Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, has sustained the Welsbach Light Company's Patent and granted an Injunction.

Every manufacturer, seller or user of incandescent gas lights other than the Welsbach is, under this decision, an infringer of this patent.

All infringers will be proceeded against at once.

We again caution the public against the purchase of any incandescent mantle other than that made and sold by the Welsbach Company or its agents. Every genuine Welsbach lamp has trade-mark—"Welsbach"—conspicuously printed upon the package and upon the burner itself. Dealers desiring to handle the genuine article should communicate at once with the address given below.

FOR SALE AT
931 BROADWAY,
517 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Wool for outer clothing just as sheep wear it, because it won't absorb moisture.

Deimel Linen-Mesh

Registered Trade Mark.

for under-garments, because it will absorb and dissipate the moisture and other skin excretions, and so keep the body in a sound and vigorous condition.

Send for descriptive pamphlet and samples of material, or call and examine the goods at

"The Linen Store"

Headquarters for all good things in linen.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

GOING TO ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to Reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, [illegible] cents.

Remember that this company operates over [illegible] steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Goldenberg, C. & L., Williamsport, Penn.; L. N. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hillman, B. F., Portland, Me.; groceries; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hyde, J. M., Watertown, N. Y.; supplies and cutlery.
Hallen, Margaret; dressmaker; 155 East Fifty-fifth Street.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Hanke, furnishing goods; Belvedere House.
Hall & Co., Burlington, N. C.; W. Hart, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Horne, Normecult & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, laces and embroideries; Miss Trasch, millinery; Miss Poland, ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. Grant, Japanese goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Horne & Normecutt Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Albert A. Horne, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Stratton, veilings, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Levy & Jacobs, Portsmouth, Va.; N. Levy, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
McAuslan, J. W., Company, The, Burlington, Vt.; R. C. Fraser, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Moody & Brewster, Atlanta, Ga.; G. S. Brewster, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
M. Schulz, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Gluecks, hosiery and gloves, 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.
McCurry & Inman, Fairbairn, Ga.; W. A. McCurry, dry goods; C. A. Johnson, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Miner, H., & Son, Elkland, Penn.; A. B. Miner, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
New York Cutlery Company, Gowanda, N. Y.; C. B. Morgan, cutlery.
Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, domestics and dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Palace, The, Detroit, Mich.; S. J. Weil, china and fancy goods; Astor House.
Root, C., & Sons, Pittsfield, Mass.; John Allen Root; boots and shoes; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rohrheimer, Joseph, Cleveland, Ohio; department store; Hoffman House.
Robinson, J. A., & Son, Bangor, Me.; J. A. Robinson, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Rowe, James R., Lockport, N. Y.; delicatessen; Continental Hotel.
Rothschild, M., & Brother, Woodville, Miss.; Morris H. Rothschild, general merchandise; care of K. Mundell & Co., 24 Howard Street.
Rothschild, Jacob, Cawker City, Kan.; clothing and furnishings; 108 East Fifty-fifth Street.
Steinbeck, F. W., Watertown, N. Y.; meats and canned goods.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; Hotel Vendome.
Samuels & Sons, Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Samuels, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Seligman Brothers, Santa Fé, N. M.; B. Seligman, notions and furnishing goods, 372 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Robinson, furnishing goods; Albemarle Hotel.
Sleeper, Mrs. C. W., Canajoharie, N. Y.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Sheridan, J., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; John Sheridan, dry goods and millinery.
Slosson, Harriet G., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; millinery.
Wright, A. S., Ionia, Mich.; A. S. Wright, dry goods, &c.; G. A. Wright, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. G. Ratcliffe, dress goods and silks; 56 Worth Street.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. Reilly, ribbons; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks; 480 Broome Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wise, Charles, Perry, N. Y.; dry goods; Putnam House.
Wallace, Miss E., Rome, N. Y.; millinery; 17 West Nineteenth Street.
Weeks, H. C., Laytonsville, Md.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

9:50 A. M.—239 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner unknown; damage, $15.
10:15 A. M.—322 East Eighty-fifth Street, Joseph Muddleton; damage, $5.
11:05 A. M.—239 Broadway, owner unknown; damage slight.
11:30 A. M.—340 Eighth Street, occupant unknown; damage slight.
3:15 P. M.—244 Second Street, S. Broff; damage, $5.
8:20 P. M.—246 Rivington Street, Lena Freedman; no damage.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; purse. One-half mile. Toluca won, Winifred second, Humidity third. Time—0:49.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds. Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Leo Vertner won, Goldscratch second, Zacatosa third. Time—0:56¼.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a quarter. Song and Dance won, Satyr second, Tulare third. Time—2:08½.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. Geyser won, Fleur De Lis second, Paul Griggs third. Time—1:26½.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. Suscol won, Major Hooker second, Rosormonde third. Time—1:41¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Free Lady won, Daisy F. second, Blarney Stone third. Time—1:28.

BICYCLES.

Accurate as a Watch; only Weighs One Ounce.

The Burdick Cyclometer

is DUST and WATER proof; has fewer parts than any other cyclometer. Registers 10,000 miles and repeats. EVERY BICYCLE RIDER NEEDS ONE. Price, $1.00.

TO RIDE SAFELY AT NIGHT
MILLER'S A—1 LANTERN
is THE BEST light—
Will not blow or jar out.

FOR WEDDING GIFTS,
Cottage, Club, Hotel, Church, &c.,
"MILLER" LAMPS
are BEAUTIFUL and BEST. If dealers WILL NOT supply, COME TO US. Write for catalogue.

EDWARD MILLER & CO., Manufacturers, Estab'd 1844.
28 and 30 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Convenient to all Jersey Ferries.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

1898 Ideals, $40.

OTHERS . . . . CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near [illegible]
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents,
—48 Vesey St.—

LEGISLATURE

[illegible] Resolution for Federal Con- [illegible] of the Canals Defeated in the Senate.

13 VOTES IN ITS FAVOR

The Cantor Bill, Looking to an Appropriation of $7,000,000 for Canal Improvement, to be Considered To-day.

ALBANY, March 29.—In the Senate to-day Senator Pavey's resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so as to allow the State to dispose of the canals to the Federal Government was taken up for consideration on the order of final passage.

Speaking to the resolution, Senator Pavey reviewed the expenditure of the $9,000,000 canal appropriation, and said that it would be difficult to pass the additional appropriation of $7,000,000, and under no circumstances could that be made available until 1900. The United States, he said, would complete the work on the canals if permitted to do so.

Senator Cantor argued against Federal control. The work of improving the canals, he said, must be completed at one time or another. The work undertaken could not be dropped. To illustrate the difficulty of securing Federal appropriations, Senator Cantor reviewed the unsatisfactory efforts to obtain Congressional aid for the improvements of New York Harbor. He denied that the people of the State had ever shown a disposition to relinquish the canals, and said that they always had been generous in making appropriations for their improvement and maintenance.

Senator Lexow charged that the passage of the Pavey resolution would mean the death of the canals of the State, and would be tantamount to serving notice of their abandonment and would leave the way open for the Government to make any terms with the State that it saw fit. He had had some experience in this matter through the introduction of a resolution ceding to the Federal Government the Palisades. "What," he asked, "has the Federal Government ever done for their care? How has the Federal Government taken care of that trust? Can we expect that it will treat the canals with any more consideration than it has the Palisades?"

Senator Guy read a letter from the New York Marine Exchange expressing disapproval of the Pavey resolution.

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 13 yeas to 32 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Senators E. R. Brown, W. L. Brown, Daley, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, McCarren, Pavey, Raines, Sheppard, Sullivan, Wilcox—13.

Nays—Senators Ahearn, Brackett, Brush, Burns, Cantor, Chahoon, Coffey, Coggeshall, C. Davis, G. A. Davis, Ellsworth, Featherson, Foley, Gallagher, Grady, Guy, Harrison, Higbie, Koehler, Lamy, Lexow, Martin, Munzinger, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Siebert, Stranahan, Tibbits, White, Wieman, Wray—32.

Senator Cantor gave notice that he would move to-morrow to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of his bill providing for vote of the people on the question whether or not an additional $7,000,000 shall be appropriated for the completion of the canal improvement.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

An Extra Appropriation of $15,000 for the Commission.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Canal Investigating Commission is to have the additional funds it asked for to enable it properly to conduct its inquisition.

The Annual Supply bill as passed by the Senate to-day contains an item which was not there in the original bill, appropriating $15,000 for the use of the commission. This, added to the $10,000 appropriated by the bill creating the commission, gives it $25,000 with which to defray its actual expenses and to employ experts and counsel.

This additional appropriation has been made, it is known, in response to the representations of the members of the commission, who lost no time after assembling here in informing the Governor that they could not possibly carry out the investigation properly without more funds.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 29.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Coggeshall—To prevent fraudulent representation in labor conventions by delegates representing defunct organizations.

Mr. Tiffany—Authorizing the improvement of Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

Senator Ellsworth—To provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Col. Christopher Greene and Major Ebenezer Flagg.

Senator Higgins—Extending the time allowed to the canal investigating commission to make its report for one month.

Mr. Gallagher—Providing for carrying out a contract for grading a portion of Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Coughtry—Amending the lien law relative to foreclosures of chattels.

Mr. De Graw—Providing for enlarging the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Senator Page—Relieving hotel proprietors from responsibility to guests for goods lost in hotels unless negligence shall be shown and removing the limit of responsibility in case of negligence.

Senator Coggeshall—Amending the election law relating to the division and alteration of election districts.

Mr. Miles—Amending the agricultural law in relation to the sale and transportation of calves, and giving the agricultural department the right to make inspections in New York City.

Senator Pavey—Providing for filling the angles, frogs, guard rails, switches, and crossings of railroads.

Mr. Hutton—Establishing a State Board of Embalmers to regulate the practice of embalming.

Mr. Kelley—Making the general corporation law conform to the banking law by providing that less than a quorum of a Board of Directors may transact business.

Mr. Trainor—Regulating the payment of percentages of earnings of street surface railway corporations to cities.

Also—Extending the time of the commencement of construction or the completion of railroads that have been placed in the hands of receivers by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Pierce—Providing that Boards of Supervisors shall audit the bills of attorneys employed to assist District Attorneys in the trial of criminal cases.

Mr. Weekes—Relating to the taking of webfooted wild fowl in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties, and in Long Island Sound.

Senator Wieman—Providing for the payment of the keeper of the Hall of Records in Kings County.

Senator Cantor—Providing that the proceeds of the sales of lost property on a surface road shall be devoted to the benevolent association of the road's employes.

Senator Lamy—Providing for extraordinary repairs on the canals.

Senator Coggeshall—Giving water companies the right to supply electricity.

Senator Brackett—To license the business of private detectives and detective agencies.

Senator McCarren—Relating to the proceedings for the opening of streets in the City of Brooklyn.

Senator Grady—Amending the act relating to the salaries of stenographers in the City Court of New York.

Senator Wray—To strike from the town survey map of Kings County that portion of Sherman Street lying between Vanderbilt Avenue and Adams Street.

Mr. Davis—To confirm appointments made by the Fire Commissioners of the former City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Tiffany—In relation to the construction of railroads on East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Bondy—Authorizing railroad companies which have lines on either end of the bridge to connect them over the bridge.

Mr. [illegible]—Amending the charities law relative to the discharge of patients at the Craig Colony of Epileptics.

Mr. De Graw—Providing for the appointment of two officers to collect the tax of [illegible] associations.

Mr. [illegible]—Requiring certain private [illegible] doing business in first-class cities [illegible] for the security of certain de- [illegible]

[illegible]—Authorizing the Commissioners [illegible] to ascertain the prevailing rate of wages paid employes on public works.

Mr. Nixon—Amending the act of incorporation of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Finn—Extending the time for the completion of the Hudson Tunnel Railway.

Senator McNulty—Amending the Civil Code relating to claims for funeral expenses.

Senator Lexow—Codifying the laws relating to the administration of justice.

Mr. Steadman—Amending the religious corporation law.

Mr. Chanler—Amending the New York charter relative to the Municipal Court.

Mr. Guider—Incorporating the New York Mutual Title Insurance Company.

Mr. Tiffany—To facilitate the collection and recovery of assets of corporations for which receivers have been appointed.

Mr. Glaser—Forbidding persons not admitted as attorneys to practice in any court in New York City.

Senator Wray—Amending the real property law relative to the forms of conveyance.

Mr. Burr—Amending the New York charter relating to newspapers in which corporate notices are to be advertised.

Mr. Laimbeer—Amending the charter of the Inter-State Mortgage, Debenture Company and permitting it to do business as a trust company.

Mr. Eldridge—Amending the railroad law by allowing the Railroad Commission to permit a company, which applies for permission to construct a road, to build part of the road, if a public necessity does not demand the entire road.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Senator Grady—Permitting the City of New York to lease a building for twenty-one years instead of five years for court purposes.

Senator Parsons—Regulating the use of bicycles and preventing discrimination in ordinances affecting wheelmen.

Mr. De Graw—Dissolving the corporation known as the Inebriates' Home for Kings County.

Mr. Miller—Amending the tax law relative to the transfer tax Assistant District Attorney.

Senator Guy—Releasing to William R. Peters certain lands to which the State has a claim near New York City.

Mr. Bondy—To prevent abuses connected with the placing out of children.

Mr. Eldridge—Amending the railroad law relative to the use of sand and salt on the tracks of surface railroads.

Mr. Palmer—To compel the issuance of mileage books by railroads at 2 cents a mile.

Mr. Tiffany—Providing for the completion of certain roads and highways in Brooklyn commenced prior to the annexation of the borough to New York.

Mr. Sandford—Providing for the construction and maintenance of an outlet sewer for the City of Mount Vernon.

Senator McCarren—Legalizing certain taxes levied in the Borough of Brooklyn before its annexation to New York.

Senator Ford—Regulating the sale of poisonous substances by druggists upon physicians' prescriptions.

Senator Coggeshall—Authorizing the State Engineer and Surveyor to continue co-operation with the United States authorities in making a topographic survey and map of the State and appropriating $25,000.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the use of schoolhouses in New York City for recreation purposes.

Senator Lamy—Abandoning the Main and Hamburg Street canal in the City of Buffalo to that city.

Mr. Roche—Providing that the Superintendent of Banks shall have supervision of all corporations which issue full-paid certificates of stock or scrip convertible into stocks and bonds.

THE GENESEE DAM PROJECT.

Bill Granting Extensive Rights to a Rochester Corporation Passed by the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 29.—The bill of Senator Parsons granting to a Rochester corporation practical control of the Genesee River, and technically known as the "Genesee Water Grab," passed the Assembly to-day by a vote of 103 yeas to 34 nays.

The negative votes were cast by three independents, twelve Democrats, and nineteen Republicans, as follows: Boland, Dale, Griggs, Kullman, Mahar, Palmer, Streifler, Tompkins, Van Hoesen, Vroman, Weill, and Wright, Democrats; Cottle, Cowles, Davis, Ellis, Fish, Hanna, Hill, Johnson, Litchard, Lowenthal, Matteson, Patton, Raplee, Simmons, Stoneman, Tiffany, Tremper, Vincent, and Zimmerman, Republicans; Laimbeer, Seligsberg, and Weekes, independents. Those not voting were Burr, Brown, Chanler, Delaney, Gibney, Green, Harburger, Moloney, Mohring, Pickett, and Schultz. The Speaker did not vote.

Analysis of the vote showed that Assemblymen Weill and Mahar were the only Tammany members recorded in the negative. For the first time, on a measure of such importance, the group of Citizens' Union Assemblymen, as originally constituted, voted together, Messrs. Davis and Tiffany being recorded with Weekes, Laimbeer, and Seligsberg against the "grab." Assemblymen Wright, Griggs, Dale, and Kullman parted company with their Tammany associates and opposed the bill, as did the country Democratic contingent, composed of Palmer, Van Hoesen, Vroman, and Tompkins.

The bill as passed and sent to the Governor incorporates William A. Boland, Casius M. Wicker, Theodore W. Myers, George W. Rafter, and George F. Keller of Rochester as "the Genesee River Company," with a capital stock of $3,000,000 and permission to increase it to $12,000,000. To this company the bill substantially turns over the control of the Genesee River. The corporation is authorized to maintain, construct, and operate a main dam or reservoir upon the Genesee River near Portageville, with subsidiary reservoirs and power dams on the same river and any of its tributaries within one mile of the mouth of each below the site of the main dam or reservoir, and to use the water of the Genesee River and its tributaries for the generation of hydraulic and electrical power and for compressed air, together with the right to construct, maintain, and operate machinery, transmission lines, and other apparatus for the purpose of generating and transmitting power by water, electricity, or compressed air for power or other purposes, and to sell, lease, and dispose of the hydraulic and electrical power and compressed air so generated.

It is provided in the bill that the company may acquire by condemnation proceedings such land, water, water rights, and easements as it may need. Actual work must be begun in five years, and the company must furnish the State free of charge each season 2,500,000,000 cubic feet of water for the Erie Canal.

The bill was opposed vigorously by Mr. Litchard of Allegany, Mr. Griggs of Kings, and Mr. Fish of Madison. Mr. Litchard contended that it would wipe out the homes of 15,000 people in the Genesee Valley without adequate compensation, that it would deprive the State of the ownership of its second largest river without a dollar of remuneration therefor, and that it would make the canals the objects of the charity of a private corporation. He pleaded against the bill in behalf of the people whose homes would be destroyed. Mr. Fish thought the dam ought to be built as a great public improvement, but it should be built by the State. He objected to the State's turning over to a private concern free water power which should bring the people an annual revenue of half a million dollars.

Mr. Perkins of Monroe, who defended the bill, contended that it was favored by the great majority of the people whose property would be flooded, that it fully protected the rights of the riparian owners to whom the stream belongs, and that it provided for supplying to the State free of charge all the water it needed for the canal. Mr. Kelsen of Livingston and Mr. Oliver of New York also urged the passage of the bill.

Some doubt is entertained as to whether the Governor will sign the measure. His attention will be called to the farreaching powers it confers, to the wide invasion of private rights which it proposes, and to the immensely valuable franchises which it gives away, and it is thought that these arguments may have more effect with the Executive than with the Legislature.

The Assembly to-day also passed Senator Parsons's companion measure authorizing a change of routes of railways affected by the building of the Genesee River dam.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 29.—Among the bills signed by Gov. Black to-day were the following:

Senator Stranahan—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the service of notice in actions brought against the State or the City of New York.

Senator Higbie—Repealing that section of the fish and game law which prohibited fishermen from allowing their nets to remain in the waters of Raritan Bay on Sunday.

Mr. Goodsell—Providing that the salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District outside of Kings County shall be the same as those of Justices residing within that county.

Mr. Sheenack—Providing for the transfer to the general fund of New York City of moneys held by the Treasurers of the several counties embraced within that city for the purpose of paying jurors' fees.

Mr. Miles—Amending the Adirondack land purchase act by giving to the State Forest Preserve Board exclusive power to bring actions to set aside cancellations of tax sales, and to determine the title to lands in the State Adirondack Park.

Mr. Greenwood—Amending the act incorporating the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York.

Senator Ahearn—Providing that no insurance corporation transacting a credit guarantee business in this State shall advertise any assets or capitalization which are not held in its sole and exclusive right.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

THE ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

Department Appropriations Increased by the Senate Committee.

ALBANY, March 29.—The annual Supply bill was reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee to-day, and passed under the operation of an emergency message from the Governor certifying to the necessity for its immediate consideration. The bill carries a total appropriation of $1,495,105. This is an increase of about $400,000 in the bill as it came from the Assembly. Chairman Higgins says that the greater portion of this amount is made up of deficiencies in the various departments. The largest of these is $125,000 for the National Guard and an independent appropriation of $35,000 for the equipment of the Naval Militia.

Other items of increase include $25,000 for the Agricultural Department for the extermination of insects on shade and fruit trees and an additional $10,000 for the State experimental station at Geneva. An appropriation of $50,000 is added for improvements to the park and grounds surrounding the Capitol and $19,000 for new elevators on the Senate side of the building. An appropriation of $20,000 is made for the Onondaga salt springs.

The Assembly this afternoon disagreed with the amendments made by the Senate, and conference committees were appointed.

PRIMARY BILL NOW A LAW.

Gov. Black Attaches His Signature to the Measure.

ALBANY, March 29.—It was announced at the Executive Chamber late to-night that Gov. Black had attached his signature to the Primary Election Reform bill.

New York City Civil Service.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Senate to-day passed the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee providing that the rules and regulations of the New York City Civil Service Commission shall be submitted to the State Civil Service Board. This provision represented all that was left of the Civil Service Reform Association's bill introduced by Senator Brush. Mr. Lexow explained that the failure of the charter to provide for the submission was clearly an oversight. Senator McCarren contended that it was intentional. The vote was: Yeas, 34; nays, 7.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Lamy's bill to create a commission to license barbers and providing for the sanitary inspection of barbers' shops was defeated in the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Oliver's bill to provide for the labeling of poisonous articles when sold by druggists was lost in the Assembly yesterday by a vote of 78 yeas to 41 nays, 76 votes being necessary to pass it.

Senator Humphrey's bill permitting the verification of reports of bank officers "to the best of their knowledge and belief," which was lost last week in the Assembly, was called up yesterday and passed by a vote of 89 to 34.

In the Assembly yesterday Senator Lexow's bill providing that titles to lands purchased in certain cases by guardians of infants shall be valid, especially where dower of widows is used for purchase money, was defeated.

Senator Higbie yesterday introduced a resolution authorizing the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Committee of the Senate to investigate during the recess of the Legislature the condition of the Adirondack lands and the advisability of continuing the purchase of such lands, the expense of the committee to be limited to $3,000. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Lexow's resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to empower the Governor to appoint as many as ten additional trial Supreme Court Justices for the First Judicial District, to hold office during the term of the Governor appointing them, was laid aside after considerable discussion, owing to the objections of New York City Senators.

MRS. ROSENTHALER'S BURGLAR.

Found Him Eating in Her Dining Room and Caught Him.

Mrs. Fannie Rosenthaler of 204 South Street, Jersey City Heights, went out yesterday to do some shopping. When she returned at 4 o'clock P. M. she found a strange man seated at the dining-room table. Before him was spread a lunch, to which he had helped himself from the refrigerator. He had made some sandwiches, most of which he had devoured, and had just attacked a pie and a bottle of German wine when Mrs. Rosenthaler arrived.

Her sudden appearance almost caused him to choke himself with a section of pie, and for the moment he was unable to answer the questions Mrs. Rosenthaler was firing at him with the rapidity of a Gatling gun. Even when he had succeeded in gulping down the pie he did not attempt to answer, but made a bolt for the door.

Mrs. Rosenthaler pursued him and caught him at the gate. She seized him by the collar and shouted for help. Albert Franck, who was passing in a wagon, relieved Mrs. Rosenthaler of her prisoner and took him to the Webster Avenue Police Station, where he described himself as Henry King, thirty-nine years old, of 500 Germania Avenue.

He said he went to the house to beg. He found the door open and no one at home, and, being hungry, helped himself. Police Justice Potts sent him to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, the police having discovered that he had entered the house through a window.

A DESPONDENT REPUBLICAN.

David Martin of Pennsylvania Retires, Fearing Defeat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Secretary of the Commonwealth David Martin, for a number of years the member of the Republican City Committe from the Nineteenth Ward, to-day presented his resignation as a member of that body, giving as his reason the pressure of personal business, which prevents for the present his active participation in party management.

Mr. Martin has for several years been one of the leaders of the anti-Quay movement in this State, and latterly he has been regarded as favoring the candidacy of John Wanamaker for the Governorship as against the candidate supported by Senator Quay. His action to-day has therefore created a sensation in Republican political circles.

Mr. Martin thus explains his position: "I am convinced that the Republican Party is about due for a licking next Fall, owing to the combined issues that have been apparent for some time past. As the recognized leader of the party, I have been assailed and vilified to an extent that would drive any other man away from the party, but I refused to retire under fire, and held on and accomplished everything that I had set as a task for myself. With defeat staring the party in the face, heroic politics must be resorted to in order to save it, and, should victory not be accomplished, it will be blamed on me, and this, coupled with my official duties as Secretary of the Commonwealth and other private business, leads me to retire from the party leadership, at least so far as my seat in the City Committee is concerned."

CHICAGO CO-OPERATIVE MART.

Small Dealers Combine to Wage War on Department Stores.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Chicago will soon be the scene of a battle between the department stores and the small merchants of the city, the latter having leagued together and formed a gigantic co-operative mart, wherein they assert goods will be retailed at prices calculated to effectively compete with the department stores.

The association of the small merchants is to be thoroughly co-operative, and has a membership of 1,000. The officers have rented a building at Wabash Avenue and Monroe Street at an annual rental of $35,000, and work will begin immediately in renovating and refitting that structure to accommodate the merchants' co-operative mart. The permanent organization now formed has a capital of $300,000, to which sums are constantly being added by retailers in sympathy with the movement.

When thoroughly refitted the co-operative mart will be equipped, it is said, with as large a stock as that of any of the department stores.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Private Bill Day in the House—Claim of Heirs of Robert E. Lee's Widow Rejected.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House to-day quietly proceeded with the order of the day—the consideration of private bills. Although several Cuban resolutions were introduced no opportunity was afforded under the rules of debating the Cuban topic.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) moved to decrease the amount carried by a bill to pension the widow of Gen. John D. Stevenson from $50 to $30 per month. The former was the amount agreed upon by the Committee of the Whole at the session last Friday night.

Mr. Pearce (Rep., Mo.,) in opposing the amendment urged consistency on the part of the House. In twenty-two years, he said, only one bill to pension the widow of a General had carried less than $50.

Mr. Ray's amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed.

The bill to pay certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Bowman act, which was under consideration last week, was then taken up. The bill carries about $1,200,000. There were about 850 separate claims in the bill. The one which excited the most interest to-day and upon which a warm contest was made was a claim of the heirs of the widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee, for $217,286. Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.,) moved to strike out the item. The claim, he said, was for 108,000 cords of timber taken from an estate in Fairfax County, Va., in which Mrs. Fitzhugh, the widow of W. H. Fitzhugh, had a life estate. Although Mrs. Fitzhugh was loyal, nobody claimed loyalty for Mrs. Lee, and as a legal proposition it was absurd to claim that the residuary legatee, who was disloyal, should have an interest under the Bowman act.

Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) who championed the payment of the claim, said that Mrs. Lee was the heir of Mrs. Fitzhugh and he thought in this enlightened age it was outrageous to set up the contention that the blood of Robert E. Lee could not inherit property given by a loyal citizen of the United States.

The claim was stricken out by a vote of 92 to 81. When the bill was reported to the House Mr. Swanson demanded a roll call on the Lee claim. The vote in committee was confirmed—132 to 91. Without taking a vote on the bill the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to pension legislation.

Among the bills passed was one to pension at $50 a month the widow of Capt. Cushing, the commander of the torpedo boat which sank the Confederate ram Albemarle.

EULOGIES IN THE SENATE.

Tributes to the Memory of Joseph A. Earle of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) presented resolutions concerning the death of Joseph A. Earle, a Senator from South Carolina, delivered by Mr. McLaurin, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Clay, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Kenney, Mr. McEnery, and Mr. Tillman.

One of the most remarkable eulogies ever delivered in the Senate was that pronounced by Mr. Tillman. He and Senator Earle had been long-time political antagonists, and in the common acceptation of the term never had been friends or political allies. In paying a brilliant tribute to the late Senator, Mr. Tillman said he felt that if he failed to pay it, the history of the fame and virtues of Gen. Earle would lack the important testimony which he alone could give.

Mr. Tillman then reviewed what he said was one of the most remarkable political campaigns ever waged—that for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Palmetto State in 1890, in which he and Gen. Earle were rival candidates. In that campaign the reform movement headed by Mr. Tillman was successful, Gen. Earle carrying only four of the thirty-five counties of the State. Mr. Tillman said that in that campaign Gen. Earle won the admiration of all by the intrepidity and distinguished ability with which he conducted himself and paved the way to his subsequent election to the Senate. In conclusion Mr. Tillman said that while this might not be the highest tribute that could be paid to Gen. Earle, none could be more sincere and heartfelt.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

Collectors of Customs, Consuls, and Army and Navy Promotions Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of Customs—ARTHUR B. ENAS, District of Nantucket, Mass.; THOMAS C. WALKER, District of Tappahannock, Va.

CAMPBELL L. MAXWELL of Ohio, Consul General at Santo Domingo.

Consuls—CHARLES C. GREENE of Rhode Island at Antofagasta, Chile; LOUIS KAISER of Illinois at Mazatlan, Mexico.

War—Major GEORGE W. DAVIS, Ninth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Captains to be Majors—J. B. BURBANK, Third Artillery; SAMUEL M. MILLS, Fifth Artillery; J. P. STORY, Fourth Artillery; WILLIAM P. VOSE, Second Artillery; G. G. GREENOUGH, Fourth Artillery; F. C. GRUGAN, Second Artillery; W. H. BOYLE, Twenty-first Infantry. First Lieutenants to be Captains—S. E. SPARROW, Twenty-first Infantry; G. N. WHISTLER, Fifth Artillery; W. L. BUCK, Thirteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—P. E. PIERCE, Sixth Infantry, and L. WAHL, Fifth Infantry.

Navy—Lieut. Commander EDWARD H. GHEEN to be a Commander, Pay Inspector GEORGE A. LYON to be a Pay Director, Paymaster CHARLES W. SLAMM to be a Pay Inspector, Passed Assistant Paymaster JAMES S. PHILLIPS to be a Paymaster, JOHN W. MORSE of Massachusetts to be an Assistant Paymaster.

O'BRIEN STAYS IN THE ARMY.

First Lieutenant's Resignation Invalidated Through Influence.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Secretary of War to-day signed an order recalling the acceptance of the resignation of First Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry. This officer figured in the court-martial proceedings held at Atlanta, Ga., a few months ago as a result of trouble with Capt. Romeyn; Capt. Romeyn was court-martialed, but was allowed to retire without punishment.

More recently Lieut. O'Brien was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, but pending action on the charges Lieut. O'Brien resigned, and the resignation was accepted to take effect to-morrow. Through the intercession of influential friends the Secretary of War has been induced to withdraw the acceptance of resignation. This will continue Lieut. O'Brien in the service.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows:

New Jersey—Wenonah, George C. Wilson.
New York—Bolton Landing, A. Fallon; Dover Plains, John A. Hanna; Mount Lebanon, Sarah A. Neale; Odessa, P. H. Catlin; South Cambridge, Charles Dodd.

MAURICE WORMSER SUED.

A Former Servant Wants $20,000 Damages for False Arrest.

Susan Dunn, a servant once in the employ of Maurice Wormser, a Wall Street broker, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $20,000 damages from her former employer for false arrest. Miss Dunn alleges that on Jan. 19 Mr. Wormser caused her arrest on the charge of having stolen silverware to the value of $500.

In default of bail she was locked up in jail until Jan. 31, when, there being no indictment found against her, she was released. She alleges that her health has been impaired by the confinement, and that she was forced to associate with immoral characters. She further avers that the news of her arrest became known, and by reason of the false charges her reputation as a servant has suffered and that she cannot secure employment.

Tenth Avenue Bridge, Mount Vernon.

ALBANY, March 29.—The State Railroad Commission to-day decided that the bridge by which North Tenth Avenue of Mount Vernon is to cross the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company must span the entire right of way of the railroad company at the point of crossing.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Meditate no longer—we will make you a suit to order that will be perfect in every detail. You have everything to gain—nothing to lose.

Money back or a year's guarantee! That's the protection we offer!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The South Jersey Sold to R. P. Linderman, President of the Bethlehem Iron Company, for $300,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The South Jersey Railroad was sold at public sale at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Winslow Junction, N. J., the northern terminus of the line, to Robert P. Linderman, the only bidder, for $300,000. Mr. Linderman, who is President of the Bethlehem Iron Company, represented the creditors and bondholders, and the purchase included all of the property and franchises owned by the railroad company. The road will be reorganized as outlined in the plan of the Reorganization Committee. The South Jersey Railroad is a single track line running between Cape May and Winslow Junction, connecting at the latter point with the Philadelphia and Reading Company's Atlantic City branch.

It has branches to Ocean City and Sea Isle. It has been in existence about ten years, and has always been operated at a loss, this condition of affairs necessitating the appointment of Francis I. Gowen as receiver a few years ago.

A New Jersey Street Railway Leased.

The Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey has decided to lease its system to the North Jersey Street Railway Company, which will therefore control all trolley lines in Northern New Jersey except the North Hudson County. The Consolidated was capitalized at $15,000,000 and the North Jersey at $5,000,000. The lease from the Consolidated provides for a guaranteed dividend of 2 per cent. for the first year and an annual increase to 4 per cent. in eight years. The new board of the Consolidated, just elected, consists of Peter A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan, Almeric H. Paget, John D. Crimmins, Thomas F. Ryan, Edward F. C. Young, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Clement A. Griscom, George F. Perkins, A. J. Cassatt, David Young, Abram Q. Garretson, Elisha B. Gaddis, and J. R. Shanley. The officers of the North Jersey are: President—J. K. Corbiere; Vice President—H. M. Doremus; Secretary and Treasurer—Wilbur S. Johnson.

Baltimore and Ohio Interest.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will pay on April 1 the interest on the carfloat certificates, on the loan of 1853, extended from 1885, and on Baltimore and Ohio equipment trusts, Series A. The principal of the equipment trust has been arranged for. Interest will not be paid on the Philadelphia division of the Sterling loan and Parkersburg branch loan of 1879.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIP HERE.

The Donau Arrives from Havana and Anchors in the North River.

The Austrian training ship Donau arrived yesterday morning from Havana, and after exchanging salutes with Governors Island she went to an anchorage in the North River off Forty-second Street. The Donau, though built only five years ago, is a full rigged ship, being designed for training purposes. She is of 2,300 tons displacement, and she has auxiliary engines, the old-fashioned clipper bow, and is of composite construction, her frame being steel covered with planking. She carries in her primary battery ten 4-inch Krupp guns and she has four Hotchkiss guns on her upper deck. Her complement consists of seventeen wardroom officers, twenty-three midshipmen, who have completed a four years' course, and are now making a one-year sea cruise, and 310 blue jackets.

She sailed from Pola in October last, and has visited Mediterranean, American, and West Indian ports. While at New Orleans her commander, Capt. Emile Edl. von Herman, was taken ill with heart trouble, and returned to Austria, the command devolving on the executive officer, Lieut. Ludwig Ritter von Hohnel.

The vessel went to Havana March 3, and while there Lieut. von Hohnel was represented as responding, at a dinner in the palace, to the toast, "The Emperor of Austria," and, in alluding to the Queen Regent of Spain, declaring that the friendly relations between the two countries must be continued in any event. Lieut. von Hohnel speaks good English, and he said yesterday in very plain English that not only did he make no such speech, but that he attended no dinners and made no speeches; and had he it would not have become an officer of his rank to presume to so speak.

The Donau came here under sail from Havana, taking twelve days, steam being used only in leaving and entering port. Off Hatteras she encountered a gale that necessitated reducing canvas almost to bare poles. She will be here till April 21, when her new commander is expected. He is Capt. Victor Ritter Jennik Gasodsky von Yansendorf.

TRAGEDY IN A LOVE AFFAIR.

Long Waddle of South Carolina Killed by His Daughter's Lover.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29.—Long Waddle lived at Whitney Mills, Spartansburg County. In his family was a very pretty daughter, Annie, aged fifteen, who fell in love with Henry Greenway of Tucapan. Greenway was eighteen. The parents of both objected to the marriage, but the couple decided to marry.

Greenway met the girl near her home and started in a buggy for the preacher's house. At the door the father dashed up and opened fire on the boy. Annie threw herself between, but Greenway returned the fire, with fatal result.

BELL TELEPHONE'S MEETING.

Phenomenal Growth and Prosperity Reported by President Hudson.

BOSTON, March 29.—At the annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company, which was held here to-day, the surviving members of the old Board of Directors were re-elected and J. Malcolm Forbes and Thomas D. Bailey were chosen to succeed William H. Forbes and Gardner C. Hubbard, deceased during the past year.

President Hudson, in his address to the stockholders, said:

"The output of the telephones and the increase in the number of exchange subscribers are unprecedented in the history of the business. The gain of exchange stations reported for the past two years equals the aggregate gain of the six years which preceded.

"The underground wire system is now in use in 130 of the exchanges, and 282,684 miles of exchange wire, or nearly 50 per cent. of the total mileage of the United States, are now carried on by means of underground conduits. The annual report shows a total income of $5,130,344, as compared with $4,827,324 in 1896. The expenses for 1897 were $961,170; in 1896, $943,744. The net income in 1897 was $4,169,674; in 1896, $3,883,580. Dividends for 1897 were $3,682,948; for 1896, $3,361,233. Surplus for 1897, $486,726; for 1896, $22,347. Total surplus, $2,590,521; increase, $240,510. The balance sheet of the company of Dec. 31, 1897, shows total assets of $60,779,841.55, against $55,505,723.69 in 1896, and a reserve of $4,025,663.69, in addition to the surplus of $2,590,521."

MONEY FOR TIES AND TOYS.

Mrs. Regan Spent $1,500 on Her Lawyer, Mr. Regan Says, and He Objects to Paying More Alimony.

Mrs. Jennie A. Regan, who was awarded a decree of separation from her husband, Thomas, in September last, applied yesterday to Justice Cohen for an order appointing a receiver over the personal and real estate of her husband, in order to insure the payment of the $2,400 yearly permanent alimony awarded her under the decree. Mrs. Regan also asks that the alimony be increased on the ground that though she was only awarded the custody of two of her minor children, six of them were living with her and maintained by her, as they refused to live with their father, on account of his treatment of their mother.

It was alleged that the defendant was worth over $200,000, and that he was disposing of all his real estate, to prevent Mrs. Regan from getting her alimony. She asserts that he had repeatedly said he would get rid of all his property, so that she could get nothing.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared for Regan, and said that the defendant had faithfully carried out the order of the court, and did not want to deprive his wife of her alimony, but wanted the provisions of the decree carried out, and that he could not pay more, as he was not as well off as when the litigation was commenced. Mr. McIntyre said that Regan was worth over $500,000 when his wife began to bring separation suits. Mrs. Regan, he said, had been brought up in a menial position, but when her husband became rich she wanted to go into society and indulge in all kinds of expensive luxuries.

"Why," said Mr. McIntyre, "in one year she used 5,000 quarts of milk, and she didn't keep a dairy either. She spent $1,500 in nine months on neckties for her lawyer and toys and doll houses for his children. Regan objected to this expenditure of his money, and when he remonstrated with her she got Lawyer Kugelman to bring suit for her."

When Regan demanded the return of the things given by his wife to Kugelman with his money, he said, Mrs. Regan had her husband arrested and charged with larceny, which so enraged Regan that he charged her with infidelity with Kugelman and assaulted her. But for this, Mr. McIntyre said, the fifth suit would not have succeeded, as infidelity was not proved.

Justice Cohen reserved decision.

EX-MAYOR STRONG'S ADDRESS.

He Will Talk to the Merchants To-morrow at Noon.

Ex-Mayor Strong will deliver an address at the third Spring convention of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, to be held in the rooms of the association, in the New York Life Building, to-morrow at noon. Mr. Strong has chosen for his subject "The Benefits to the City of New York from the Merchants' Association."

Secretary Sayward of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, who was a guest of the Merchants' Association a few days ago, and who came here to see if an alliance cannot be formed between the commercial interests of Boston, Baltimore, New York, and the other large Eastern cities, yesterday wrote to the New York association. He said that at a meeting of the Committee of Commerce of his organization, the report of his experience in New York had been cordially received. Acting under instructions, he had written to the representative commercial bodies of Philadelphia and Baltimore, asking for their co-operation in the proposed alliance.

The next series of meetings of the New York association will begin about the middle of April.

WRECKERS NEAR READING.

Fifth Attempt in Four Weeks Made on the Reading and Columbia.

READING, Penn., March 29.—For the fifth time in four weeks, an attempt was made to-day to wreck a passenger train on the Reading and Columbia Railroad at a point about eight miles above Reading by wedging large steel plates between the rails at a siding.

In each case the obstructions were discovered by men walking along the tracks before the arrival of the train intended for destruction.

HE ADVERTISED BIRMINGHAM.

J. E. Ewing of New York Sues a Land Company of That City.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 29.—J. E. Ewing of New York filed suit in the City Court to-day against the Eleyton Land Company of this city for $105,000. The plaintiff alleges a contract with the defendant, made in April, 1896, to advertise the City of Birmingham in The New York Financier and The New York Capitalist in press dispatches and in magazines and other periodicals for the purpose of inducing the location of industrial plants here.

He claims to be entitled to a percentage on all sales made by the company as the result of such advertising over a certain amount. He also claims to have spent $50,000 in this work.

Time to Hook Trout Arrives.

SAYVILLE, L. I., March 29.—The trout season opened on Long Island to-day, and from now until Aug. 31 fishermen have a harvest. There are some fine trout streams in this vicinity, but all are either leased or owned by clubs. During the Winter the trout ponds have been stocked by the club members and the State Fish Hatchery in Cold Spring Harbor.

Simply a Question of Time

When All Intelligent People Will Admit

That the New Treatment for Diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs is the Only Method by Which the Diseased Parts Can Be Reached and Cured.

We all know that the air passages in the head were made to heat and dry the air before it reaches the bronchial tubes and lungs. We all know that one single drop of water in the windpipe will almost cause strangulation, and that moisture of any kind cannot enter the bronchial tubes and lungs. How, then, can you expect to cure diseases of these passages with liquid medicines which are simply forced through the nostrils into the mouth, and are prevented by nature from going farther? This attempt to drown the bacilli of catarrh, which thrive and grow in moisture, would be amusing if it were not for the serious injury which often results from the use of strong liquid medicines forced into the delicate air passages by powerful sprays, douches, and atomizers. The difference between the old and new method of treating catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption is so great that any one can readily understand why the medical profession throughout the whole country have accepted the latter as the only natural treatment for these diseases. The first mentioned being against all the laws of nature, the later, nature's own remedy, carried to all parts of the head, throat, and lungs by the air you breathe, and killing at once the germs which cause disease. All this without any effort on the part of the patient, except the simple act of breathing.

"HYOMEI" Cures by Inhalation alone. There is no danger, no risk. Your money is refunded if it fails to relieve.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning Monday, March 28th, and continuing for one week, free treatment with "HYOMEI" and free samples of the same will be given at the following drug stores:
HUDNUT'S PHARMACY, 205 Broadway.
A. L. GOLDWATER, 2,671 Third Av.
HEGEMAN & CO., 196 Broadway.

FREE TREATMENT

by a local physician with "Hyomei" given daily at the office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
"HYOMEI" outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. HYOMEI BALM, (a wonderful healer,) 25c. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR SENT BY MAIL. Send for the story of "HYOMEI." Mailed FREE.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 East 20th St., N. Y.

HUSBAND AND WIFE SHOT.

Their Assailant, Who Was Refused Food, Then Killed Himself—Mrs. Cerny May Die.

Joseph Skoda, forty-three years old, a machinist, of Seventy-first Street, near First Avenue, in a fit of drunken madness yesterday afternoon shot and mortally wounded Mrs. Cerny, the wife of Theodore Cerny, a machinist of 329 East Seventy-second Street, at the latter's home. Skoda then shot Cerny, who had come to his wife's rescue, wounding him in the right arm. The man then shot himself in the head, dying instantly. The Cernys were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. All are Austrians.

Skoda used to live with the Cernys, but was made to leave recently on account of his drinking habits. He went to the house twice yesterday, asking for something to eat. He called the second time at 2 o'clock, and when Mrs. Cerny attempted to close the door in his face he drew a .38-calibre revolver and shot her in the left eye. Cerny, who had been in a back room, rushed upon Skoda, and received a bullet in the right arm.

Mrs. Cerny, it is believed, will surely die. Skoda is believed to have been temporarily insane from drinking.

A PRESBYTERIAN CONTROVERSY.

Attempt Made to Move the Home Mission Board from New York.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—When the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church meets in Winona, in May, an attempt will be made to transfer the Home Mission Board from New York to Chicago or St. Louis. The headquarters, it is claimed, are too far East.

The New York Presbyterians will oppose the scheme, and it is thought there will be a bitter fight over the matter. The Rev. Charles A. Dickey of Philadelphia, who was in Pittsburg to-day, is at the head of the movement. Opposed to the proposition is the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, who was also here to-day.

Incendiary Fire in New Jersey.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 29.—A large house on the farm of Hartley and Edwin Stevenson, two miles from this place, was discovered on fire at 2 o'clock this morning by George Cobb, a laborer. He informed the occupants, and they escaped in their night clothing. The fire was burning in several places, and there seems no doubt that the blaze was the work of incendiaries. Several barns near the house were in danger, but hard work and the fortunate changing of the wind saved them. The damage is about $5,000.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE

Hand-Sewed Process.

W. L. Douglas Brockton Mass
Hooks Covered Inside

Shoes Bought at Our Stores Polished FREE.

OUR interests and that of those who wear our shoes are mutual, as it should be. It has paid us to make the best shoes the prices would permit, and we feel confident that if you see our shoes you will be pleased, and if you buy them you will wear no other.

We are the largest manufacturers and retailers of Men's Fine Shoes in the world. We sell direct to the wearer through our 55 Stores at one profit. All extra profits which others have to charge we give our customers the benefit in the extra quality of our shoes.

Black Vici Kid and Brown Vici Kid are made on our Montello Last, as shown in cut, with a plain toe. This style makes a very comfortable spring and summer shoe. The leather wears like iron and is very soft and easy to the feet. Fast-color hooks and eyelets, oak leather bottoms. These shoes compare favorably with other makes costing from $4 to $6. We make different styles Tan Vici Kid, Patent Calf, Calf, French Enamel, Brown and Tan Willow Calf.

Catalogue from W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Our Stores are Located at [illegible]
Jersey City: 19 Newark Avenue.

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898.

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One Year	$10.00
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One Year	$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:	
Per Month	$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—East Lynne—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Divorcons—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—8:00.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

The situation in which members of the House and Senate find themselves is very trying. They have for some time borne its difficulties and met its responsibilities with patience, self-restraint, and dignity. It would be a great pity if at the last moment, when these qualities are more than ever needed, and when any precipitancy or serious error on the part of Congress would have the gravest results, the good record of the immediate past should be reversed.

Congress undoubtedly has the right to declare war, subject only to the assent of the President to the joint declaration of the two Houses or to a two-thirds vote, should that assent be withheld. In no case can war be declared without the approval of Congress. Its powers, therefore, are great, and its responsibility is equally great. It should not act, or undertake to act, save on the fullest information, and with careful consideration of all the facts. Primarily it can get such information only from the President. He and he alone is in a position to secure and transmit it.

The only imaginable case in which Congress would be justified in independent action would be one in which it believed, with reason, that the President was unfaithful to his duty in the premises, or that he lacked the sound judgment and firmness of purpose to take the proper course, or that he was determined upon a policy in conflict with what Congress held to be the interest and honor of the country.

It should be plain to every member of Congress that if the country is to enter upon war, it would be a grave disadvantage should there be any ground of suspicion that the President did not possess the full confidence of the representatives of the people, not only in his character and patriotism, but in his ability, courage, and wisdom. In all our relations with foreign Governments, he embodies the Government, receives and makes all communications, conducts all negotiations, and appears as the head of our really complex system. This is true in time of peace. In time of war, he is the Commander in Chief, possessed of greater direct control over the forces of the Government and over its policy than any but the most absolute of rulers in modern Europe. What would be thought of our case if on the eve of a conflict we should give the world reason to believe that our President was at odds with the Legislature, who are assumed to be the representatives of public sentiment? Especially what would be thought of the situation if there were ground for the inference that the President was forced into the conflict against his better, or, at least, better-informed, judgment? That would be to proclaim to the world that our Executive arm was benumbed and that our cause did not command the full force which in any conflict it ought beyond all question to possess.

We urge these considerations at the present time upon the members of each house, not only because there are signs of some undue impatience among them, but also because the nearer we get to a decisive moment and the harder it is for them to preserve the patriotic attitude they have already shown, the more need there is that they should not give way. A blunder of that sort now would deprive the country of the great advantage it has so far enjoyed, and make the future more difficult. As our readers know, THE TIMES has at no time concealed its belief that war might be unavoidable, or its conviction that under conditions which we have plainly set forth it would be justifiable. It is from no blind desire for peace and from no unreasoning fear of war that we urge Congress to maintain the utmost harmony with the President. It is because that is the only way in which to secure an honorable peace, if that be possible, or to wage an honorable and successful war, if that must come.

WE CANNOT TURN BACK.

Spain must quit this continent. That is manifest destiny, and the hour has struck. There is no stopping place short of the absolute independence of Cuba. There is no peace short of that. It would have been as easy to end the War of the Revolution at Bunker Hill or the civil war at Bull Run as to turn back now. We have become the instrument, the evolutionary force, by which Spanish rule in the New World she once owned is brought to its historical end. Finality is the very essence of the undertaking. We should be very great fools to make these martial preparations and go through all this worry, suspense, and loss for some miserable compromise that would break down next Fall or next year or in ten years, and leave us to make our martial preparations and go through the worry, the suspense, and the loss again. Time and again we have temporized and postponed. We were within a measurable distance of war with Spain in 1873, and again in 1875. We had a "Cuban war panic" in 1896, and McKINLEY's solemn words of warning last December brought the ultimate necessity of intervention and possible hostile action clearly into view. The "war scare" of 1898 will end the series.

Spain must get out of Cuba altogether. We need not worry about Puerto Rico. She will withdraw from that last foothold betimes, but from Cuba she must withdraw now. She can go out peaceably and wisely, or she can if she chooses add the calamity of defeat in war with us to the calamity of losing the island. We are prepared to extend to her every assistance, every indulgence, if she has the good sense to go without war. Any concession to her pride that we can in decency make that does not compromise the foundation principle of the settlement we will freely and generously make. But we cannot conceal from her the inevitable end of the negotiations. It would be an act of monstrous bad faith to lure her along step by step in negotiations entered into on her part with the expectation that she would be permitted to resume her savagery in Cuba if the negotiations failed, and on our part with the determination to put her out of Cuba forcibly if she would not go peaceably. That would not only be a dishonest proceeding, but it would surely bring on war, which is to be avoided if possible.

The one way to a peaceful emancipation of Cuba is to make known at the outset our firm determination to insist on and achieve the independence of the island. Terms and conditions are subordinate. We can offer anything not at variance with the main demand. If Spain is not absolutely determined to fight we can probably make terms to suit her.

The American people are showing signs of impatience with the Administration. That is natural enough, but there is no occasion for it. The Administration is proceeding with great wisdom and as fast as the circumstances, a desire for peace and for the National welfare as well as regard for National dignity and honor, will permit. The President has the unreserved support of the sober, conservative masses of the people of the United States for two things—to exhaust the possibilities of reason and diplomacy in the effort to reach a permanent and satisfactory settlement of differences without war and, if peaceful methods fail, to use force.

ENGLISH FEELING.

It can be only a pitiful fraction of the American people which does not very cordially appreciate the tone of English feeling as reflected by the London press and the verses of the British Laureate. In the first place, it is most satisfactory to have a foreign observer do justice to the behavior of our Government and of our people in a very trying situation. The dry and businesslike precision of the report of the board of inquiry into the loss of the Maine seems to have caused British commentators to overlook the terrible implications of that report. On the other hand, the British do more complete justice than many among ourselves to the moderation and reserve of the message with which the President accompanied the report, and do not make the mistake of assuming that his moderation involves weakness. As one of her own poets has said, "Beware of England when she grows polite." It might equally be said that it behooves Spain to go very warily when the United States makes a studied understatement of an international case which involves the destruction of an American National ship and the killing of two hundred and sixty-six American seamen.

Apart from the satisfaction which we have in finding ourselves understood, there is a more practical consideration. If the worst comes to the worst, it will be a great advantage to us to have secured the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain. For benevolent neutrality is not distinguishable from moral support, and the moral support of the first maritime power in the world is a great thing to have on our side. A naval war between Spain and the United States would inevitably inflict much inconvenience upon British interests. To be assured that Great Britain finds us in the right is to be assured that if we remain in the right it is not us, but exclusively Spain, whom she will blame for that inconvenience. The result will be that a British pressure will be brought to bear upon Spain to end the war upon the only terms that the United States will accept.

This is very far short of an alliance, but it amounts to an excellent understanding. It is our business to maintain that understanding, and especially to maintain it by supporting Great Britain in pursuing the objects which we have in common with her. It is quite out of the question that if we had a statesman at the head of the State Department he should have allowed these months to go by without expressing approval, on the part of the United States, of the position Great Britain has taken with reference to the trade of China. If the President finds himself forced to be his own Secretary of State it would be well for him to acknowledge the friendly feeling shown by Great Britain in the most welcome and the most practical way, while at the same time promoting American commercial interests.

ENGLAND'S WAY.

Although the destruction of the Maine by a submarine mine in the harbor of Havana is a much graver international event than the removal of the Confederate Commissioners MASON and SLIDELL from the British packet Trent by Capt. WILKES, the procedure of Great Britain in the Trent affair presents highly interesting points of comparison with our present conduct toward Spain.

It was on the 8th of November, 1861, that Capt. WILKES of the United States Navy, in command of the San Jacinto, stopped the Trent one day out from Havana, bound for St. Thomas, where connection was made with Southampton steamers, and took from her by force the two Commissioners sent by the Confederate Government to the European powers and their secretaries. Capt. WILKES's view of his duty was that these agents were "living dispatches," and therefore contraband liable to seizure. This view finds no support in international law, and it is now held that his act was wholly without warrant. But in the heat of war time, and in ignorance of law which it must be said not a few of our public men shared, the people of this country not only took the ground that the act was justified, but they gave banquets to Capt. WILKES and roundly declared that we would fight England before we would give up MASON and SLIDELL, who had been committed for safe keeping to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor.

There was no Atlantic cable in those days, and we did not know until about the middle of December what view her Majesty's Government would take of the affair. The first files of the English newspapers informed us pretty fully on that point. Troop ships had been hurried to Canada and Bermuda filled with British soldiers. In every dockyard and arsenal of England the preparations for war had begun the moment the news was received, and by the 18th of December, when the messenger of the Foreign Office arrived in Washington with instructions for Lord LYONS, we knew that in addition to the war with the Southern States we were upon the very eve of war with Great Britain.

We do not yet know in what terms President McKINLEY has submitted the question of Spain's duty in regard to the Maine to her sense of justice and honor. We will quote from Lord JOHN RUSSELL's dispatch of instruction to Lord LYONS in regard to the Trent. After reciting carefully the facts of the case, Earl RUSSELL wrote:

> "It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.
>
> "Her Majesty's Government, having in mind the friendly relations which have long existed between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States naval officer who committed the aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions he had received. For the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two countries a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.
>
> "Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression that has been committed.
>
> "Should these terms not be offered by Mr. SEWARD you will propose them to him."

This is a model of form, an admirable dispatch. But in a second and private communication to Lord LYONS, bearing the same date, Earl RUSSELL wrote:

> "Should Mr. SEWARD ask for delay in order that this grave and painful matter should be deliberately considered, you will consent to a delay not exceeding seven days. If, at the end of that time, no answer is given, or if any other answer is given except that of a compliance with the demands of her Majesty's Government, your Lordship is instructed to leave Washington with all the members of your legation and repair immediately to London."

That meant war. The tone was peremptory and the time short. That is England's way. The seven days' grace had nearly expired when Mr. SEWARD announced in a communication to Lord LYONS that the Government would comply with the demand for the release of MASON and SLIDELL. There was a good deal of argument and some bad law in the dispatch. Its strongest point was the statement that we released the prisoners strictly in compliance with American principles of the rights of neutrals.

It is a tolerably close parallel. Undoubtedly Spain owes us reparation and an apology for having allowed our warship to be blown up by a submarine mine while on a friendly visit to her harbor with her assent and while, according to the recognized principles of law, the ship was under her protection. And if we may judge the tone of the Spanish people from the tone of the Spanish newspapers, they are about as blustering and defiant as we were in our ignorance and foolishness in November and December, 1861. There is a further likeness in our extensive and tolerably complete preparation for war. Will the Spaniard behave as sensibly as we behaved?

SPAIN'S NEMESIS.

The long decline of Spain is now about to reach its nadir. No rational and well-informed Spaniard can expect that at the beginning of the twentieth century she will retain one of the outlying possessions which in the early part of the sixteenth constituted an empire on which it was the boast of all Spaniards that the sun never set. From the end of the sixteenth century to the end of the nineteenth this vast domain has been steadily dwindling. "Spanish pride" clings with the clutch of desperation to the two shreds and patches of it that are left, the one in the Caribbean and the other in the Pacific. In each Spain has incurred the enmity of the inhabitants, even of the inhabitants of Spanish descent. She has been driven to show and almost to proclaim her purpose to depopulate her possessions, and assert her sway over their bare and devastated soil, rather than to resign her sway. She may succeed in the Philippines. She cannot succeed in Cuba because the United States has declared that it will not permit a war of extermination to be carried on in Cuba.

This is indeed a humiliation for Spanish pride. It is the more humiliating because it is Spain herself which has alienated her colonies. It is sharpened by the contrast between herself and her successor in the possession of a vast colonial empire. While the Spanish colonies hate Spain, the British colonies love Great Britain, and even while Spain has been trying to maintain a show of sovereignty over her remaining possessions by exterminating their inhabitants, the British colonists have been rallying to the golden jubilee of Queen VICTORIA.

The difference is a difference of national character. It is the sins of their fathers as well as their own that the Spaniards of our day are expiating. The people whose national sport is the bullfight, and whose indifference to human and to animal suffering horrifies every tourist of a civilized country in Spain, have illustrated their national vices in the government of their colonies. From the times of PIZARRO and CORTES and ALVA to the time of WEYLER, cruelty and greed and treachery have been the marks of the government of Spanish Viceroys. The destruction of the Maine and the massacre of her crew, which mark the final stage of Spanish rule in Cuba, bring home to us in this country what have always and everywhere been the characteristics of that rule.

"Above all treaties, all combinations of the powers," said Lord SALISBURY in a famous speech, "in the nature of things, is Providence. GOD, if you please to put it so, has determined that persistent and constant misgovernment must lead the Government which follows it to its doom." It was of the Turk that Lord SALISBURY was speaking, but his words were as true of the Spaniard. Great Britain could not carry out her determination that the Turk must go from Europe. But we are able to execute our will, and after four hundred years of "persistent and constant misgovernment" to drive the Spaniard finally and forever from America. In losing Cuba, Spain is reaping the aftermath of the harvest of what she has sown.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Everybody knows that Mormonism is still very much alive, but it has been generally supposed that the "peculiar institution" which most people think of when the followers of JOSEPH SMITH are mentioned, was a thing of the past. This impression does not seem to be warranted by the facts, for copies of a paper called The Advocate, published at Richfield, Utah, have come to hand, full of apparently exact information about the survival of polygamy in many of the State's smaller towns and its almost open practice by men of prominence in these communities. At Richfield, "plural wives," it says, if not numerous, are not rare; their status is known to all, and no social disgrace attaches either to these women or to their husbands. The Advocate recently called attention to this condition of affairs in a paragraph which contained a very unpleasant old Anglo-Saxon word, and asked why the local authorities did not deal with the insolent violations of law that were going on. The result was a storm of indignation among the Mormon residents, and one of the "plural wives" avenged The Advocate's "insult" by striking its editor a vigorous blow in the face as she passed him on the street. The Mayor of the town, who is also a Mormon Bishop, is quoted as commending her course, and as saying that if he had the power he would excommunicate every church member who allowed in his home a paper that spoke harshly of polygamy. Several Mormon newspapers have joined in denouncing The Advocate, though they have no denials to utter as to its charges, and, taking things all in all, the prospects for excitement are encouraging. The folly of this, from a Mormon point of view, ought to be obvious, for discussion of the subject is sure to have the result of setting in motion agencies beyond the control of sectarian influence.

—In voting a grant of $120,000 in aid of the West Indian planters, great care was taken by Parliament to warn the recipients of this bounty that it was not to be taken as establishing a policy. The gift, the Colonial Secretary said, was merely to tide over a pressing need, and other remedies for the troubles of the sugar islands would have to be found. The present reliance is on "reciprocity" with this country, but the English economists are not confident of drawing any great or permanent advantages from the concessions they may be able to secure. The United States, they declare, ask too much. It is from North America that the West Indies get their foodstuffs—the salt pork, the codfish, and the flour which, with the plantain, make up most of the subsistence of the negroes—and to reduce the import duties on these will disorganize Colonial finances to a degree not likely to be compensated by an easier entrance of West Indian products into the American market. The real difficulty, of course, lies deeper, and prosperity will return to the islands only when they abandon sugar and raise crops for which the world has a greater need. The planters are to be congratulated on the fact that the home Government no longer neglects them entirely, as it has done so long, but at last considers them worthy of attention and assistance.

PERSONAL.

—Another grammatical problem has been forced upon Boston's reluctant attention. In the Court House on Pemberton Square—a building, by the way, which holds the world's record for architectural ugliness, but never mind that—there has just been placed a fine, big statue of RUFUS CHOATE. The inscription on its pedestal declares that it was "Erected by the City of Boston from money bequeathed for the people by GEORGE B. HYDE." President ELIOT usually writes the inscriptions for Boston's monuments, but it is said that he was not even consulted as to this one, and consequently the weight of his authority cannot be used in crushing the critics who question its accuracy. Some people say the inscription, though a little peculiar, is all right as it stands, while others turn their heads aside on passing it in order to save their eyes from the horror of what they consider a grotesque misconstruction. The controversy is getting bitter, and what the final decision will be nobody can foresee. Of course it would be the height of presumption for an outsider to venture an unsolicited opinion. It is safe to record, however, that one cynical Bostonian has ventured to smile as he noted that the statue of CHOATE stands between those of Temperance and Prudence. But he didn't venture to tell why he smiled, so his life was spared.

—While by no means as important as many of the offers of willing service which the authorities at Washington have received in the last few weeks, that made by Capt. HUGH JOHNSON of Ramseys, N. J., still deserves especial notice and cordial acknowledgment. Capt. JOHNSON is a man who might be extremely useful, for as an officer in the English Army he has studied war both in military schools and in the field, and the special information thus acquired he places, very modestly, but with full recognition of its value, at our immediate and unconditional disposal. He well embodies the belief in our cause which seems to be so general among all classes in England, and every demonstration of that belief, with its implied sympathy, is welcome. A few such signs of amity will go far toward making impossible the petulant bickerings that keep alive ancient animosities.

—In a letter written to his wife a few hours before his suicide, JOHN S. HOPKINS, cashier of the People's Bank of Philadelphia, told the old, old story of a single false step and its consequences. "Some two years ago," he said, "I let Guarantors-Loper Company have some securities of the bank and could not get them back, and then from that I had to loan them money to keep them afloat, and my hand was in the lion's mouth and I could not get it out. The only thing that has kept me alive was the hope that the tide would turn with them and I could get the securities back, but now I see it can never be, and I cannot bear this pressure on my brain any longer." A declaration that not a penny of unearned money was ever spent by him for his own needs or pleasures concludes the letter. This sort of protestation is not always, perhaps not often, to be accepted without question, but it usually receives more or less support from the very nature of things. The only morals to be drawn from such experiences as those which this man says he went through are tiresomely obvious and hackneyed, and yet "the lion's mouth" catches many a hand and holds it fast.

NUGGETS.

A Mean Imputation.

With some women, devotion to a mean husband is merely an obstinate determination not to admit having made a mistake.—Chicago Record.

Politest of Men.

She—Why don't you talk more when we're out together?
He—I'm too polite to interrupt you, my dear.—Detroit Free Press.

Tantalizing.

Hoax—If the driver of an ice wagon weighs 200 pounds, what does the man on the back of the wagon weigh?
Joax—All right; I give it up.
Hoax—Ice.—Philadelphia Record.

Boston's Religion in Part.

It wouldn't be a genuine Boston statue unless fault was found with the inscription thereon. We always do that when a statue is erected in Boston. It's a part of our religion.—Boston Herald.

Chicago Willing to Concede It.

A Boston girl who has been trying to find out why her bicycle often runs into objects she tries to avoid thinks she has solved the problem at last. She says: "It is hypnotic influence of concentrated attention, rendering the movements incoordinate, so that the rider becomes the victim of perverted reflexes of purposeless effort and the abject subject of an optical delusion." And perhaps she is right.—Chicago Times-Herald.

APRIL IN GUILFORD.

Springtime in Guilford, hear that bluebird trillin';
Sunny days hev come agin; everybody's willin';
Snowdrift and boot-top mud bin worst you ever see,
Everybody's glad it's gone; least I guess they be.

Spring beauties peepin' through the snow, a-smilin' at the sun,
Smoke above the sugar house, sap is on the run;
Hark! jes' hear thet pattridge drum, guess he'll get his wish;
I'm huntin' a dry settin' place so't I kin fish.

See those crows on lazy wing, sailin' to the meetin'
Over on the hilltop there; hear thet lamb a-bleetin'!
"Daffy dills" a-comin' on; maple buds are red,
Crocus's are wakenin' and gettin' out of bed.

See thet turkey gobbler strut; hear those bullfrogs "cheep";
Robins talkin' buildin' sites; chickens cryin' "peep!"
Hummin' birds to-morrow, sure; April's on the drive,
Springtime in Guilford! Gosh! Glad thet I'm alive.

JASPER PIDGEON.

AMERICAN PAINTERS' DISPLAY.

There will open to the public this morning in the Durand-Ruel galleries, 389 Fifth Avenue, for the brief period of a fortnight, the first exhibition of the recently organized Society of Ten American Painters. These ten painters are Frank W. Benson, Joseph R. Decamp, T. W. Dewing, Childe Hassam, Willard J. Metcalf, Robert Reid, Edward Simmons, Edmund C. Tarbell, J. H. Twachtman, and J. Alden Weir, all of whom recently resigned their membership in the Society of American Artists on the argument that the older society, of which they had been prominent members, was no longer truly representative of American art progress, and that its annual exhibitions were too much made up of pictures painted to sell, and also of canvases borrowed to make the displays more popular. Various titles have been adopted by these seceding artists as bestowed upon them, but they have themselves now finally elected to be called "Ten American Painters."

The first exhibition of the Ten American Painters is both an interesting and a significant event. Twenty years have elapsed since J. Alden Weir, J. H. Twachtman, and T. W. Dewing, now numbered among the "Ten," with William M. Chase, Carroll Beckwith, Walter Shirlaw, and other painters, now prominent in the American art world, founded the Society of American Artists as a protest against the illiberal management and fossilized rules and regulations of the old Academy of Design, which they considered were retarding the progress of American art and were benefiting the few older Academicians and Associates against the interests of the many younger, more energetic, and abler painters. The success of the new society, the impetus it gave to American art, and the effect which it in time produced upon the old Academy, liberalizing and improving the same, will be at once recalled.

A generation passes, and the Society of American Artists in turn becomes the object of criticism by a few younger and older painters of advanced ideas, because, as they assert, it is departing from the art and is worshipping instead the commercial idea, or, in other words, that it prefers readily salable canvases, or such as will draw a large attendance and increase its receipts for its annual displays, to those painted for art's sake alone by artists who paint first to express their individual art message, and to whom the pecuniary return is a secondary or entirely minor consideration.

There are forty-five pictures in the exhibition, which well fill the large and handsome gallery of Messrs. Durand-Ruel, but which are not too numerous to allow of all the more important ones being hung on the "line." The pictures were hung on a somewhat novel plan. The gallery walls, with the exception of the south wall, were divided into ten spaces and drawn for by lot by the members of the "Ten." Each painter then hung from five to two of his canvases in his allotted space and any additional examples desired on the south wall. The plan has its advantages in that it enables the visitor to study the work of each painter by itself, and then as compared with that of his fellows, but as no consecutive system of numbering has been employed it renders the artistic and tasteful little catalogue, illustrated by tinted reproductions of sketches by the artists, hopelessly confusing until explained. A key should go with the catalogue.

Clever and interesting are the terms that best apply to the exhibition. It is not great, and its importance lies in the fact, as said above, that it makes a new departure in the history of American art as to whose timeliness and wisdom there is certainly room for wide and decided difference of opinion. Some members of the "Ten," and notably Messrs. Benson, Dewing, Hassam, Reid, Simmons, Twachtman, and Weir, have won deserved reputation through years of earnest study and effort for their ability and cleverness, and their work is widely recognized as having high artistic value. Any display made by these painters could not well be uninteresting or lack in cleverness. To their work has been added that of Joseph Decamp, Willard Metcalf, and Edmund C. Tarbell, who, if not heretofore classed in the same rank as their present associates, long since won their spurs and have now acquired certainly deserved recognition by and among the elect.

The work of Weir, Reid, Twachtman, Hassam, and Simmons dominates the present display. Weir is more largely represented than his fellows, having eight examples. Hassam follows next with seven, Twachtman with six, and Reid with five. Simmons has only three examples, and Decamp and Metcalf but two each. There are four canvases by Benson, four by Dewing, and four by Tarbell. It will not surprise the art-loving reader to learn that the atmosphere of the display in general is that of modern French impressionism. They have been diligent students, these younger and older men, of Manet and Monet, of Degas, Lenoir, Pissarro, and Sisely, but they have enough of originality and individuality to make their pictures as a rule something more than mere reflections of these leaders and masters of the French plein airists. In this the exhibition, swell as it is, is better than that of the Society of American Artists, now open. There are far too many reflections, if not copies, in that display of the French impressionists, and hence far too little really original work.

Of Alden Weir's exhibits, which include five landscapes and three figure works, the best landscape is the large and finely conceived "Noonday Rest," bought by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, a remarkably strong canvas, well composed, and with true outdoor feeling. A "Mill on the Shetucket" has a deliciously clear and delicate color scheme, is full of air and light, and is charmingly artistic in conception. There are good color and fine light effect in the "Sand Pit." Of Mr. Weir's figure works "The Green Bodice" is the strongest, well drawn and good in color.

Robert Reid, who is essentially a decorative painter, is at his best in the present display. Graceful and yet forceful drawing, refined and delicate color, and attractive composition mark all his pictures. "The Trio," a group of three young women singing, has admirable expression and charming light effect. The colors in "Gladiolus" are effective if a little too prominent. "A Breezy Day" and "Autumn" have unusually fine sense of movement, and the latter is one of the best pieces of decoration the artist has done. Of Twachtman's examples the best are "New Bridge," "Early Spring," and "On the Terrace." The two former canvases have the artist's characteristic delicate and delicious color scheme, and the last has an atmosphere and sentiment which almost recalls Breton. It is a serious and able work.

Childe Hassam has never done anything better than, if as good as, his little "The Rain—New York," a view on West Fifty-fifth Street, looking east to Fifth Avenue, wherein the artist has combined the details of a city street, picturesque to no one else, but which he has made, with a distance effect and some architectural details, into a surprisingly masterly whole. Excellent, also, are the two Parisian scenes and the large and delicately colored and feeling "Bridge—the Arno." Edward Simmons shows two portraits—one of Thomas F. Clark, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a study. His portrait of Mr. Clark is an exceptionally strong one—a truthful likeness, fine in color, and with well-modeled head.

Of the other works shown, mention must be made in closing this first review, of Benson's "Figure in Yellow," a sober, thoughtful work, and his "Twilight"; of Joseph Decamp's two nude studies, noteworthy for the fine and true flesh coloring, but one, "Magdalene," marred by careless drawing, the right arm appearing as if amputated to a stump; of Dewing's two color symphonies, "Before Sunrise" and "In Green," and of E. C. Tarbell's "Girl with Azaleas."

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

An American Pianist Makes Her First Appearance.

Miss Josephine Hartman, an American pianist who has been studying abroad, made her first appearance since her return at Mendelssohn Hall last night. Her concert was planned on large dimensions and enlisted the assistance of Katherine Fisk, soprano; Max Karger, violinist, and an orchestra conducted by Hermann Hans Wetzler. The discouraging state of the weather prevented a large attendance, but the efforts of the young pianist received the customary encouragement in the shape of applause and flowers.

Miss Hartman's principal number was Beethoven's concerto in E flat, and this was quite sufficient to reveal the full measure of her powers. While this is not a composition demanding the execution of the highest feats of modern technics, it is none the less one calling for the most substantial musical gifts to make a satisfactory performance. It is regarded as a test piece for pianists, and Miss Hartman, in essaying it courageously, invited comparisons which could not possibly be favorable to her.

Nevertheless, her performance was not without merits. Her technic was equal to the requirements of the work, and her performance showed taste, appreciation, and some command of tone. But her fingers seemed heavy and her touch leaden. She would probably shine to greater advantage in a work requiring more [illegible] and delicacy. She is a pianist of respectable acquirements, and nothing more. Mr. Karger played a part of Vieuxtemps's D [illegible] concerto with spirit, but with rough intonation. Mrs. Fisk's part of the concert need not be discussed here, as she is soon to be heard in an entertainment of her own. One of the orchestral numbers was the funeral march from Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, played in memory of Anton Seidl.

HENDERSON-SNELLING RECITAL.

Fashionable People Attend the First Meeting at Mrs. Clews's.

The first of three recitals on "The History of Song," given in co-operation by W. J. Henderson, the musical critic, and Mrs. Grenville Snelling, the soprano, took place in the parlors of Mrs. Henry Clews, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, and was well attended by society people.

There were two parts, one devoted to old and the other to modern French songs. Mrs. Snelling sang them delightfully, to the accompaniment of Mr. Henderson, who prefaced each with a brief talk on the songs to be given. Among the old French songs given were "Par un Matin" and "Maman, dites-moi," shepherdess ditties of the time of Louis XVI.; "Les Cloches de Nantes," "Le Joli Tambour," and "La Belle Bourbonnaise."

Before taking up the modern songs Mr. Henderson said that the modern French composers had written mainly for the stage. "There is no great French composer," said he, "of absolute instrumental music which has no dramatic quality. You will seek in vain among their works for a symphony like that of Beethoven or Mozart. All that France has done in music has the idea of a story behind it. The great French writers are not distinctive song writers, and France is not a great song-producing country, except in so far as the song is a part of the national opera. Modern French song is the result of a deliberate purpose on the part of the great composers to breathe that national spirit which is so naturally evident in the old Troubadour songs."

Mrs. Snelling then sang Gounod's "Chanson de Printemps," "Dans ton Cœur," by Saint-Saëns; Massenet's "Aubade," "Filles de Cadix," by Delibes; Chaminade's "L'Été," and "Obstination," by H. de Fontenailles.

Mrs. Clews, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Miss Eloise Breese, and Miss de Forest were in the audience.

The Kneisel Quartet Concert.

The third and last chamber music matinée of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston, took place yesterday afternoon in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. The programme consisted of Dvorak's quartet in F major, Opus 96, the variations from Beethoven's quartet in A major, Opus 18, and Taschaikowsky's trio, Opus 50. In the last number Messrs. Kneisel and Schroeder were joined by Alexander Siloti, pianist.

The Dvorak quartet is the one written by the eminent Bohemian while he resided in this country, and was endeavoring to demonstrate his theory that we might found a National music on negro melodies. Its performance has always been a labor of love with the members of the Kneisel Quartet, who made it known to the public, and it was played most beautifully yesterday. The trio was also played in a manner passing all criticism, and in it Mr. Siloti again revealed his admirable ability as a performer of chamber music.

Musicale in Aid of a Summer Home.

Some 500 people gathered in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night to attend an interesting musicale given in aid of the Summer home in connection with the Bethany Day Nursery.

David Bimberg, violinist, and William W. Lowitz, pianist, opened the programme with a duet of Beethoven, and Earl Percy Parks, baritone, then sang Schubert's "Am Meere" and "Ungedult" and other solos. Mme. Torriani gave Dell' Acqua's "Villanelle" as a soprano solo, (Mlle. Magdalen S. Worden accompanying her,) and later "Nymphes et Sylvains," by Delibes. Miss Edna Scott, soprano, sang Tosti's Mattinata, and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots, Nobil Signor." A recitation by Harry B. [illegible] Hauser's "Hungarian Fantasie," played by Mr. Bimberg, and a solo by Mr. Lowitz completed the programme.

The Performance of "Hedda Gabler."

Henrik Ibsen's social drama called "Hedda Gabler" will be acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon in English for the first time in this country. A German translation of the play was performed here six or seven years ago. To-day's cast will be as follows:

George Tesman	Leo Ditrichstein
Mrs. Hedda Tesman	Elizabeth Robins
Miss Juliana Tesman	Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. Elvsted	Maida Craigen
Judge Brack	William Courtleigh
Ejlert Lovborg	Ernest Hastings
Bertha	Ellen Cummens

Woman's Press Club Benefit.

The Woman's Press Club held a benefit yesterday afternoon at the Garden Theatre, which Mr. Frohman gave them for the purpose. The affair was managed by Mrs. Linthicum and Miss Anna Warren Story, and was a financial and artistic success. Jean Gerardy played two violoncello solos, and Miss Linthicum and Julie Opp also appeared. There was also a vaudeville programme, including some comedy sketches, one of which, a two-act affair, was entitled "Raspberry Shrub Sec."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Virginia Earle and Marguerite Lemon returned to their respective parts in "The Geisha" at Daly's last night, having recovered from an attack of grip, which compelled their absence for some time.

Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Andrew Freedman, and Justice Augustus Van Wyck occupied a box at the Bijou last night, and John Jacob Astor and a party were interested spectators of "The Man from Mexico" in another box.

The English version of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" will be produced for the first time in this country at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon. The title rôle will be played by Miss Elizabeth Robins, who attained considerable success in that part in England.

Hilda Clark assumed her part in "The Highwayman" last night, but after the performance it was announced that Camille Darville had recovered from her indisposition and that she will appear to-night again as Lady Constance Sinclair. She will also accompany the troupe on its coming tour.

The principals engaged for the Lyceum Theatre stock company thus far for next season are Mary Mannering, the leading lady; Mrs. Whiffen, Mrs. Walcot, Rhoda Cameron, Katharine Florence, Elizabeth Tyree, Adelaide Keim, and Messrs. Charles Walcot, Edward Morgan, William Courtleigh, Theodore Babcock, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., John Findlay, Harry Woodruff, William Kittredge, E. W. Thomas, Seymour George, H. S. Taber, and Thomas Whiffen, Jr. June 1 Daniel Frohman, Julie Opp and her mbother, James K. Hackett, Mary Mannering, and Alison Skipworth will sail for England.

The cast of "The Heart of Maryland" at the London Adelphi Theatre next month will be representative and efficient, but not many of the actors will be of the "original" cast. Maurice Barrymore as Alan, Mrs. Carter as Miss Calvert, Odell Williams as the Sergeant, Helen Tracy as Mrs. Gordon, and Henry Weaver, Jr., as Tom Boone, will, however, have the same rôles they played in New York. E. J. Morgan, who was the original Lloyd Calvert, will act Col. Thorpe, the deadly villain, in London. Harry Harwood will supplant Frank Mordaunt as the General, Frank Mills will take the place of Cyril Scott as Telfair, Malcolm Williams will be Lloyd, W. H. Crompton the old Sexton, Helen Macbeth Phoebe, and Minnie Dupree Nanny.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bogert to the marriage of their daughter, Georgiana, to Edward Harmon Faulkner, on Tuesday afternoon at [illegible] o'clock, in St. Paul's Church, Westfield, N. J. Mr. Bogert is General Eastern Agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

A fair will be held this afternoon and evening in the Hospital Hall, at Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, under the auspices of the Nurses' Alumnae Association of the Post-Graduate Hospital. The entertainment will also include an art exhibit and music, the proceeds going toward the erection of a clubhouse for the nurses.

The Emergency Aid Society of Brooklyn gave an Easter tea yesterday afternoon in the Pouch Mansion, which brought together a large representation of New York and Brooklyn society. A string orchestra played, and selections were given by [illegible], basso; Miss Laura Chapin, soprano; Miss Edith Porter, mezzo soprano, and [illegible] White, tenor.

[illegible] POWERS

[illegible] Sent Out Regarding [illegible] Cession of Port Arthur [illegible] and Ta-lien-wan.

[illegible] COSSACKS IN PEKIN

[illegible] M. Pavloff to the Foreign [illegible] When He Goes to Sign the [illegible] Agreement—Ta-lien-wan Declared a Free Port.

[illegible] March 29.—M. Pavloff, the Russian [illegible] d'Affaires, when visiting the [illegible] Yamen, (Chinese Foreign Office,) [illegible] purpose of signing the agreement [illegible] at between Russia and China respecting the cession of Port Arthur and Ta-[illegible] Wan, was escorted by mounted Cossacks.

[illegible] number of Russians left Tien-Tsin, accompanied by a priest, to take part in and [illegible] the ceremony of the taking over of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan.

[illegible] thousand Russian troops, including cavalry, have been landed at Port Arthur, and it is said that 170 guns are en route to fortify Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan.

The Chinese flag is hoisted beside the Russian to save China's face, but the Chinese do not attach any importance to the [illegible] feature, since they are aware that the Russians will remain in perpetuity.

There are nine Russian warships now at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—The Official Messenger publishes a circular which has been telegraphed by Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the representatives of Russia abroad. It is as follows:

"By virtue of a convention signed at Pekin on March 27, Port Arthur and the port of Ta-Lien-Wan, and the territories adjacent, have been ceded to Russia in usufruct by China. You are requested to notify the foregoing Government whereto you are accredited, adding that the above-mentioned ports and territories will be immediately occupied by Russian troops, and that the Russian flag will be hoisted by the side of the Chinese flag.

"You may at the same time inform the Foreign Minister that the port of Ta-Lien-Wan will be open to foreign trade, and that the largest measure of hospitality will be extended to the ships of all friendly nations."

An official communication issued to the press adds:

"The cessions are for twenty-five years, but may be extended later by common accord.

"Further, China has conceded the right of constructing a railroad to connect the ports with the Trans-Siberian main line."

After stating that the arrangement is the direct and natural consequence of the amicable relations between two neighboring States, anxious to advance the interests of their peoples, the official communication continues:

"While safeguarding the integrity and sovereignty of China and satisfying the essential needs of Russia, the arrangement injures the interests of no foreign State. On the contrary, it affords all nations the possibility of entering in the near future into relations with the river regions of the Yellow Sea, hitherto closed to them. The opening of Ta-Lien-Wan to the merchant ships of all nations will create a new and wide market for commerce and industry, owing to the Trans-Siberian line, which is henceforth destined to connect the extremities of two continents and the Old World. The arrangement, therefore, is of high historical value to Russia, and should be hailed as a fortunate event by all those who have at heart the benefits of peace and the development of good relations among nations."

PRINCE HENRY IN HONGKONG.

He Proposes "Prosperity to the Colony" at a Ball in His Honor.

LONDON, March 29.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"A brilliant ball was given to-night (Tuesday) in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia, who felicitously proposed 'Prosperity to the Colony.'

"Gen. Black, responding, thanked Prince Henry for his gracious words, and declared that there was no reason under heaven why England and Germany should not be friends."

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR WAR.

Lord Selborne Says She Has Obtained Compensations in China—Adverse Newspaper Views.

LONDON, March 29.—Warlike preparations continue here. Considerable importance is attached to a speech of Lord Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies, in this city to-day, in which, although he disavowed speaking as a responsible member of the Government, it is believed he expressed the Government's views.

Lord Selborne declared that there was no more humiliation for England in failing to exclude Russia from Manchuria than there would be for Russia in failing to exclude England from Khartoum. "We should receive from any power carving out a sphere of influence in China," he said, "a confirmation and reassertion of the rights we now enjoy, and any Government should make the infringement of those rights a casus belli.

"England has lost nothing in China which ought to have been kept. The policy of an open door is intact. We have already obtained valuable compensations and are in a position to obtain more if we require them."

LONDON, March 30.—The Times, commenting editorially on Lord Selborne's speech yesterday, says:

"The language of Lord Selborne is not calculated to dispel the dangerous illusion [illegible] by the Russian newspapers that Great Britain will not go to a greater length than protests."

The Morning Post says:

"Lord Selborne's speech appears to indicate that the Government is conscious of having lost the game against Russia."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Government may be preparing some brilliant stalemate for the Russian game, but the British citizen is not fool enough to [illegible] the story that the door has been [illegible] wide open. The treaty of Tien-Tsin [illegible] torn up and the door will soon be [illegible]."

The Daily News says:

"It is a serious rebuff, and makes the [illegible] look very foolish. The hue and [illegible] the Tory papers are raising, however, [illegible] dangerous and undignified. Clearly it [illegible] not worth England's while to go to war to prevent Russia's action. What we have to do is to see that British rights and interests are not imperiled."

RUSSIAN CONTEMPT FOR ENGLAND.

The Novoe Vremya Declares She Will Never Go Beyond a Protest.

LONDON, March 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"The greatest indifference, amounting almost to contempt, is shown here for any [illegible] British protests against the Russo-[illegible] agreement. The Novoe Vremya declares: 'England will never go beyond a [illegible]. Her predominance in the Far East [illegible] forever, and it will be worse for [illegible] she fails to come to a timely agreement with Russia, France, and Germany.'"

[illegible] Policy Not Yet Disclosed.

[illegible], March 29.—There is still no [illegible] of what the policy of the Japanese [illegible] is or will be with reference [illegible] action. The presumption [illegible] Government is waiting until [illegible] have paid the indemnity.

[illegible] Student's Murder in China.

[illegible] March 29.—The Mercury of [illegible] the country militia of the [illegible] district, which, as announced in [illegible] on March 22, refused to [illegible] of the condemned murderers [illegible] of the American Methodist [illegible] previously attacked [illegible] dispersed. The Taotai [illegible] make any arrests until [illegible].

INDIAN CURRENCY DEBATE.

Lord George Hamilton Tells the House of Commons the Mints Cannot Be Reopened.

LONDON, March 29.—The House of Commons was occupied for some time to-day in a debate on the Indian currency. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, admitted that it would be impossible to reopen the mints without some international arrangement, which at present seemed quite out of the question.

He pointed out that nobody had blamed the Government for declining American and French invitations to reopen the mints. As matters now stood, he said, he believed an international bimetallic agreement impossible, because France could not accept a less ratio than 15½ to 1, which could not be secured.

To his view it seemed impossible that any nation by its own unaided efforts should rehabilitate silver. America had made a great effort, but had not succeeded. He contended that the policy introduced in India in 1893 had fully justified itself, and that to attempt to reverse it now would be lunacy.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the House, congratulated Lord George Hamilton upon his "monumental speech," which he (Harcourt) hoped would carry conviction to the President of the Local Government Board, (Mr. Henry Chaplin) and the First Lord of the Treasury, (Mr. Arthur Balfour.)

The House then adopted Lord George Hamilton's motion appointing a committee, which will have practically all the powers of a royal commission, to inquire into the practicability of the Indian Government's proposals for a gold standard.

No Silver Standard for India.

CALCUTTA, March 29.—During the budget debate in the Legislative Council yesterday Sir James Westland, the Financial Member of the Council, announced that, without binding the Imperial Government, he could declare on their authority that a silver standard or the reopening of the India mints was now impossible.

A PLOT TO KILL THE SULTAN.

100 Men Slain in the Revolt of Troops in the Palace on March 15.

LONDON, March 29.—According to a special dispatch from Bucharest, the outbreak among the Albanian and Kurdish troops in the barracks of the Yildis Palace, Constantinople, during the evening of March 15, was in reality a fight which followed the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey. It is added that 100 men were killed.

AMERICAN APPLES IN GERMANY.

Request for Their Prohibition Attended by Cheers in the Diet.

BERLIN, March 29.—During the discussion of the agricultural estimates in the lower house of the Diet to-day, Herr Knebel, National Liberal, asked that more stringent regulations be enforced for the exclusion of the San José scale. In so doing, Herr Knebel said the Cider Manufacturers' Union demanded the complete prohibition of the import of American apples, adding that it would be impossible eventually to avoid such a prohibition, pointing out that the industry was in such a flourishing condition that the moment was particularly favorable. Moreover, he insisted the complete exclusion of American apples would be less burdensome than the present costly examinations at the entry ports.

Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, the Minister of Agriculture, in reply, said that if a more stringent operation was found necessary he would make further recommendations to the Imperial Government. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

No Verdict in Gilbert's Libel Suit.

LONDON, March 29.—The jury in the libel suit of W. S. Gilbert against The Era, the playwright claiming £1,000 damages against the paper, owing to the publication in it of an article taxing him with "pomposity, envy, ingratitude," was unable to agree upon a verdict. The case began yesterday in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

French Torpedo Boat Run Down.

BREST, March 29.—The French cruiser Friant came into collision with the torpedo boat Ariel early this morning during the manoeuvres. The torpedo boat sank and the members of her crew jumped into the sea. They were picked up by the Friant's boats.

Emperor William at Homburg.

HOMBURG, March 29.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany reached this city today. The buildings and main thoroughfares were decorated in honor of their Majesties, who received an ovation.

American Bark Harvard Wrecked.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 29.—The American bark Harvard, Capt. Colcord, from Santos, Feb. 19, for the Barbados, Turk's Island, and Providence, has been wrecked on Turk's Island.

The Harvard was built in Newburyport, Mass., in 1878. She hailed from Boston, and was owned by Foster & Pray. She was a double decker of 982 tons register.

Earl of Cawdor Dead.

LONDON, March 29.—John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, second Earl of Cawdor, is dead. He was born in 1817 and succeeded to the title in 1860. He was member of Parliament for Pembrokeshire from 1841 to 1860.

French Line's Postal Contract.

PARIS, March 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the postal contract with the French Transatlantic Steamship Company from Havre to New York.

Admiral von Tirpitz Honored.

BERLIN, March 29.—Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Imperial Navy, has been appointed a Prussian Minister of State.

FIRE IN A SISTERS' HOME.

The Inmates Pray on the Stoop—The Building Is Saved.

WHITE PLAINS, March 29.—A fire, caused by an overheated range, did about $1,000 damage to the residence of the Sisters of the Divine Compassion, in Broadway, this village, at midnight last night.

The sisters hurried from their rooms, and, seeing the fire was in the back of the house, dressed themselves in the front and prayed on the stoop for the saving of the building. In a short time they were able to return to their rooms. The residence is worth $80,000.

SAVED A BABY'S LIFE.

At His Own Risk, a Detective Entered a Burning House.

Acting Detective Masterson of the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, saved the life of a baby at the risk of his own yesterday. Fire broke out in a three-story house at 555 Court Street, and Masterson entered the house to see if all the tenants were out. The only one remaining in the building was Mrs. Andrew Wilkins, who was on the top floor and seemed dazed. Masterson carried her to the street. Just as she reached the sidewalk she remembered that her two-month-old baby girl was still in the room, and began to scream and implore Masterson to save the child.

By this time the smoke in the house had become so thick that it was almost impossible to breathe, but Masterson fought his way up the stairs and rescued the child. The damage to the house by the fire was only $100. The owner is John Anderson, who lives on the first floor.

Y. M. C. A. Library Exhibit.

The opening of the library of the Young Men's Christian Association at their new building, Fifty-sixth Street, near Eighth Avenue, is attended this week with an interesting programme. Silas H. Berry is the librarian, and the books of which he has charge have been gradually purchased by the association and just lately moved up town from the Twenty-third Street Branch. Yesterday there was a splendid exhibit of prints and illustrations, and in the evening a talk by W. Lewis Fraser, manager of the art department of The Century Magazine, on "Graphic Art in Books."

EGYPTIANS TAKE SHENDY

About 160 Dervishes Killed in the Assault and a Battle Now Must Soon Be Fought.

ARMY CUT OFF FROM ITS BASE

The Garrison Pursued for Twenty Miles in Its Retreat—News of a Crushing Defeat of the Dervishes Expected in Cairo.

LONDON, March 29.—A special dispatch from Cairo announces the capture of Shendy by the Anglo-Egyptian forces. It is added that 160 Dervishes were killed and that many were wounded. Shendy is, roughly speaking, half way between Berber, the Anglo-Egyptian base of operations, and Khartoum. Therefore, the Anglo-Egyptians are now about 100 miles from the great Dervish stronghold, Omdurman, near Khartoum.

CAIRO, March 29.—It is officially announced that the gunboats and Anglo-Egyptian troops attacked Shendy on Saturday, destroyed the forts, captured quantities of grain, cattle, and ammunition, and liberated over 600 slaves, mostly Jaalins. The Dervishes lost 160 men. There were no casualties on the Anglo-Egyptian side.

Shendy was taken by surprise. The gunboats, with a battalion of Egyptians on board, ascended the Nile from the mouth of the Atbara River, and arrived at Shendy by dawn on Saturday. The gunboats shelled the forts and then the battalion was landed and attacked the town.

The attack was made by a flank movement and the Dervish garrison was completely routed, the Egyptians pursuing them for twenty miles.

The capture of Shendy was a brilliant manoeuvre, as the main body of the Dervishes who advanced against the Anglo-Egyptian forces from Shendy is now cut off from its base and its reserve depot is destroyed. The Dervishes who advanced against the Anglo-Egyptian Army are entrenched at El Hilgi, on the Atbara River. They are suffering severely from lack of food, and are subsisting on palm nuts. The destruction of their supplies at Shendy will compel them to give battle, for which the Anglo-Egyptian expedition has been eagerly awaiting. News of a crushing defeat of the Dervishes is expected here hourly.

NEWPORT, ARK., IN PERIL.

White and Black Rivers Rising, and the Town Almost on the Point of Being Washed Away.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—Reports reaching here to-night from Northwestern Arkansas say the White and Black Rivers have flooded the country, and everything submergeable is now under water. Thirty-three feet is the danger line at Newport, and at 10 o'clock to-night the gauge at that place registered 32.5. The report further states that by 1 o'clock to-night the White River would go over the levees, and the total submerging of the town would follow.

Newport is the county seat of Jackson County, and the principal town between here and St. Louis, having a population of about 5,000. All cattle that has not already been drowned has been hurried to higher ground, followed by the fleeing people. Everything washable has been carried away by the high water, and only desolation, want, and misery stare the once happy population of that county in the face. The water is rising at the rate of an inch an hour, and heavy rains are reported from the country north. It is the most direct calamity which has ever happened to the people of that section of the State, and the end cannot be now foretold.

So far no loss of life has been reported from telegraph stations, but it is feared the remote sections submerged will carry a life loss from those sections. The telegraph office at Newport was under water at 11 o'clock, and boats were being used by the people on guard at the threatened places. There is no telling the consequence after the water sweeps over the levee. Strenuous efforts have been made to strengthen the protections, but at the rate at which the water is coming up it is feared all efforts will prove futile. Eyelids are unclosed at Newport to-night.

SEVEN DROWNED IN INDIANA.

Fatalities Caused by Flood in the Neighborhood of Greensburg.

GREENSBURG, Ind., March 29.—The loss from the flood in this county will reach $150,000. The fatalities are larger than at first reported. Three members of the Walters family, in the Tanner's Creek bottoms, are missing, and a farmhand, Albert Phillips, was a victim in the cloudburst at Moscow.

There was one fatality at Westport, the drowning of Claude Shane. Late reports indicate loss of life on Flat Rock, below St. Paul, at the junction of Conn's Creek, where two members of one family perished.

THE JUNIOR BADMINTON CLUB.

Their Second Tournament This Year at Berkeley Armory.

Many society people either witnessed or engaged in the second tournament this year of the Junior Badminton Club, a handicap affair, at the Berkeley Armory last night. The club will hold two more regular meetings on the next two Tuesdays and an extra meeting on April 19, when the third and last tournament of the season will be held.

The winners last night were a scratch team—Miss Sarah P. Smith, Miss Florence Clarke, Spotswood D. Bowers, and John T. Wainwright. The runners-up were Miss Margaretta S. Beasley, Miss Sarah Cole, Rudolph Neeser, and Harry McK. Ferriday. The prizes, given by patronesses, were: For women, a cut-glass, silver-topped flower vase, given by Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, and a chased silver vase from Mrs. Howard H. Henry; for men, a pair of gilt-topped liqueur decanters, from Mrs. Gouverneur Kemble, and a silver-topped claret decanter, from Mrs. Neeser. A light supper was served in the evening.

DERELICT WARR ASHORE.

Reported Bottom Side Up on the Long Island Coast.

The Shinnecock Life-Saving Station yesterday reported that the derelict schooner Julia A. Warr came ashore early in the morning two miles east of the Mecox Station. She was dismasted and bottom up, and had been in that condition apparently a long time.

The Julia A. Warr was reported lost the first of the year. She sailed from Calais, Me., for Vineyard Haven and a Southern port in the early part of December last, laden with lumber, laths, and shingles, and was first reported at Boston, having been sighted about 230 miles east of Boston Light, bottom up, and some of her spars floating in the vicinity.

The revenue cutter Daniel Manning was sent to destroy her, but returned to Boston Jan. 14 without having found her. She was afterward sighted by the German steamer Armenia on Jan. 22, near where she was first reported. Other steamers have since reported the derelict in several localities.

Nothing has been heard of the crew, and it is believed that all were lost. The Julia A. Warr was valued at $7,000, and was said to be insured for $2,500.

$4,501,500 More Gold to Come.

Additional gold engagements in Europe announced yesterday amount to $4,501,500, as follows: Lazard Frères, $1,125,000; Baring, Magoun & Co., $1,000,000; Bank of British North America, $500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $400,000; L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $250,000; Produce Exchange Bank, $200,000, and Morris Express Company, $26,500. This gold increases the European engagements for this port and Boston for twenty-one firms and corporations to more than $35,000,000. Talk of the financial district yesterday, based on the rate of sterling exchange, 4.84¼, was of further large shipments of gold Westward.

CONFERENCE OF METHODISTS.

At the Campfire Commander Wright Said the Veterans Are Ready to Fight Spain.

The New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened last evening with the eleventh annual campfire of the veterans of the church in the Metropolitan Temple in Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. The meeting was under the auspices of the Hawkins Zouaves, and the following Grand Army posts were represented: Cameron Post, No. 79; Dix Post, No. 135; Hooker Post, No. 128; Phil Kearny Post, No. 8; Reno Post, No. 44; Kimball Post, No. 100; Farnum Post, No. 458; Giles Post, No. 264; Meade Post, No. 38; Sheridan-Ellsworth Post, No. 67, and Wadsworth Post, No. 77.

A large American flag was planted on the platform, another covered the reading desk, and several other flags decorated the rear and sides of the platform. The full vested choir, the largest in the country, and the assembled veterans joined in the opening hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and in the following hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Bishop John F. Hurst, who is to preside at the Conference, and was to have offered the prayer, was unable to be present, and so the Rev. J. P. Race, one of the veterans, was substituted. In his prayer Mr. Race referred to the impending trouble with Spain and said: "If Thou canst in harmony and consistency remove the impending danger that is threatening us, we pray Thee to let peace continue. But above all let right prevail. May the leaders stand up as pillars in behalf of humanity and of liberty, and if it is necessary to unsheath the sword, may that sword in God's right prevail."

The prayer was followed by the war song "Tenting To-night," in the chorus of which the veterans joined heartily, and several of the grizzled old warriors were seen to wipe their eyes with their handkerchiefs.

Commander C. Wright, in introducing the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, who was to deliver the eulogy on Lincoln, also made reference to the Cuban troubles. "I believe," he said, "that God takes care of the American Republic, and whenever any peculiar emergency arises He always has the right man in the right place—George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and now William McKinley."

Here the audience broke out into loud applause, and three times three cheers, with tigers, were given for the President. When quiet was restored Commander Wright continued: "I think President McKinley will hear these cheers in Washington, and they will drive away the blues, if any, that Spain may telegraph him. To-day there is a war cloud in the sky larger than a man's hand. We thought that our neighbor Cuba had fallen among thieves, and we went like good Samaritans with medicine and food and clothing, and for this the Spanish fleet is on the way to our shores.

"But the Samaritan of to-day is different from the old Samaritan, and when we are ready to help we are also ready to shoulder muskets. And I predict that if Spain persists, and there is a declaration of war, we will sing the song 'We're Coming Father McKinley,' and we'll send 500,000 men every six months for the next twelve years."

Then followed the oration, the National hymn, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and the Doxology.

PITCHER BECKWITH RELEASED.

Robert T. Lincoln's Son-in-Law May Stop Playing Baseball.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 29.—Pitcher Warren W. Beckwith of the Ottumwa Ball Club was released to-day by the manager. He was signed only a fortnight ago, and his release was granted on the plea of his mother, Mrs. W. W. Beckwith of Mount Pleasant, who always has been opposed to his professional ball playing.

Mrs. Beckwith hoped her son, after his romantic marriage to Jessie Lincoln, daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, would go into some other business.

It is understood Mr. Lincoln has expressed his willingness to provide suitable employment for his son-in-law if he will quit the diamond.

ICE TRUST FORMED IN CHICAGO.

Twenty-eight Companies Combine Under the Name of Knickerbocker.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Twenty-eight ice companies, controlling the greater part of the Chicago business, have formed a trust. Negotiations between the different companies are almost completed, and in a few days the business world will be formally notified that a corporation with a capital of $8,000,000 will succeed to the business of the smaller concerns.

The trust will operate under the name of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, that being the name of the largest ice company in Chicago at present, as well as of the largest iec companies in New York, Philadelphia, and a number of other places.

NEW STATE HOSPITAL STEWARD.

L. P. Gillespie to Succeed D. P. Lord in That Capacity.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 29.—The Commissioners in Lunacy have decided to make a change in the stewardship of the Hudson River State Hospital. D. Porter Lord, who has filled the position for many years in a very satisfactory manner, is to be succeeded by L. P. Gillespie of New York.

Mr. Gillespie is a much younger man than Mr. Lord, and has all the qualifications for the position, having had considerable experience in similar capacities. The growth of the institution has caused the demand for a man of Mr. Gillespie's age. Mr. Lord will retire from the position in July, it is stated, with a very creditable record. The position is worth about $2,500 a year.

CASHIER STEELE ARRESTED.

Philadelphia Bank Officer Charged with Making False Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Following the collapse of the Guarantors' Finance Company and the suspension of the People's Bank, there came to-night another bank sensation in the arrest on a warrant issued by United States District Attorney Beck of Cashier William W. Steele of the Chestnut Street National Bank, of which institution the late William M. Singerly was President. The bank closed its doors in the latter part of December, and Bank Examiner Hardt immediately took charge.

He began an investigation the result of which was the warrant for the Cashier's arrest. Steele is charged with making false reports and statements to the Controller of the Currency. The affidavit alleges on March 9, 1897, he reported $3,899.77 overdrafts, whereas the amount was $42,528.18; again on May 11, $18,004.19, when it should have been $90,714.67. July 23 overdrafts reported amounted to $4,442.11, and Oct. 5, $3,552.34, when the former really was $98,252.19 and the latter over $100,000.

QUEER EXCESS OF WIDOWS.

Knoxville, Tenn., Pension Statistics Cause Suspicion.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Pension Commissioner Evans thinks that the Pension Agency at Knoxville invites some investigation. In the territory embraced by that agency, which includes all Southern States except Kentucky and Maryland, there appears to be a surplus of widows. One of the favorite dodges of pension sharks is to draw pensions for alleged widows of the soldiers, and to keep these pensions going, no matter whether the fictitious widows die or not. The Commissioner fears that a large number of these widow pensioners are on the rolls in the Knoxville agency. It was discovered by a pension clerk that there are about 37,000 invalids and about 18,000 widows on the Knoxville rolls, or a percentage of one widow to two invalids. This percentage is considered very excessive, as the following comparative figures will show:

In the agency at Indianapolis there are 4 invalids to 1 widow; in the Topeka agency, 4¾ invalids to 1 widow; in the Des Moines agency, 5¼ invalids to 1 widow, and in the agency at Milwaukee there also are 5¼ invalids to 1 widow.

A case has recently come up in this city where a negro woman commenced drawing a pension in 1869 as the widow of a soldier to whom she had never been married, and at her death the pension was drawn regularly by another negro woman, and was finally turned over to still another negro woman, who had drawn it for several years. Commissioner Evans will investigate the Knoxville agency, to see if similar practices have not been carried on there on a large scale.

ACTOR JEFFERSON HONORED

Complimentary Dinner by the Aldine Club and the Up-Town Association.

ADMIRAL ERBEN ON THE NAVY

He Declares that Our Warships Are Undermanned and that It Is Impossible to Get Sailors at Such Short Notice.

The Aldine Club and the Up-town Association gave a complimentary dinner to Joseph Jefferson last night at their clubrooms, in the Constable Building, 111 Fifth Avenue. Two hundred members and their guests were present to pay their respects to the veteran actor, and incidentally to listen to the speeches which Mr. Jefferson and the other prominent speakers were down on the programme to make.

The menu was an elaborate affair, containing a large bust portrait of Mr. Jefferson, and also two pictures of him in his famous characters, Bob Acres and Rip Van Winkle. During the dinner the President of the club, H. B. Dominick, presided at the speakers' table, and in addition to Mr. Jefferson, who sat on his right, the following were seated at the table:

Richard Watson Gilder, Parke Godwin, Rear Admiral Erben, Seth Low, W. D. Howells, J. B. Gilder, F. Hopkinson Smith, Col. George E. Waring, Prof. William M. Sloane, William Bispham, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Laurence Hutton, E. C. Benedict, Dr. A. Shaw, Daniel Frohman, and Sidney Low of London.

Among the guests at the other tables were Robert Bridges, E. W. Bok, William M. Johnston, James T. Harper, Charles De Kay, E. C. Heath, W. W. Appleton, A. C. Barnes, J. J. Little, W. W. Ellsworth, J. C. Cady, A. W. Drake, Dan Beard, W. F. Clarke, Robert C. Ogden, J. Stern, Isaac Stern, Benjamin Stern, J. S. Clarke, B. Van Wagener, C. L. Andrews, E. D. North, F. D. Warren, H. Duveen, W. E. Marcus, C. J. Mills, J. S. Inglis, T. E. Kirby, C. Mapes, and J. P. Townsend.

During the dinner the orchestra played several patriotic airs, which met with instant approval, the guests rising and singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Marching Through Georgia," and "America." A toast to President McKinley was also drunk, each man standing and giving three cheers for the President.

Hamilton W. Mabie, the toastmaster, introduced Mr. Jefferson as the first speaker, paying him a glowing tribute.

"It is almost embarrassing to be presented as such a virtuous man as Mr. Mabie makes me out to be," said Mr. Jefferson, "and if I don't get mixed up in some scandals pretty soon my friends will begin to suspect me."

He then complimented the guests on their singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Marching Through Georgia," although he said in the latter song the voices of the guests were pitched in keys enough to have unlocked the prison bars of the Spanish Inquisition. He then told of the time he first attempted to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and how he stumbled at the first verse and was hissed off the stage.

"I am very patriotic," he said; "and love 'The Star-Spangled Banner'; but I wasn't very much overpowered with the thing then."

His First Appearance in This City.

His first appearance in New York, he said, was in 1837, when he was a boy of seven, on the occasion of a benefit performance to Edwin Titus, then nine years old.

"Titus and I," he said, "fought a terrific sword combat. He representing an American sailor, and I—how humiliating to tell it!—a Spanish pirate. Of course the American sailor, aged nine, was victorious, and put his foot on the chest of the Spanish pirate, aged seven, and the curtain came down amid the applause of the audience. How mortifying it is when I think of it! I was not only deprived of my nationality, but was defeated as well. I have often thought lately that I was probably, but innocently, the primary cause of the present strained relations between this country and Spain."

Ex-Judge Howland, who was introduced as the champion story-teller, drew on a fund of humorous stories which created the greatest merriment. He said that Mr. Jefferson could always "gag" a play into success, which reminded him of a story of a manager who found fault with an actor for introducing "gags" into the play, which made it a success.

"The Manager said to the actor," ex-Judge Howland went on, 'Why do you spoil the play by introducing so many gags in it?' 'I have to,' said the actor, 'to amuse the audience.' The manager then asked him why he did not just say the lines as written and wait for the audience to laugh, to which the actor responded, 'I can't do it. I have to catch the 12:30 train.'"

Rear Admiral Erben, who spoke on "The Navy," made a ringing speech, denouncing the stories which had been circulated regarding lax discipline on the Maine. Referring to the naval officers composing the board of inquiry, he said:

"There was never a better set of men assembled for the work that had to be done, and I want to say that no one, not even the President of the United States, could have gotten an expression of opinion from them before they had rendered the report to their superior officer, Admiral Sicard.

"Fortunately the accident occurred when it did. Had it occurred before 8 o'clock, before everything had been closed and the keys all turned in to Capt. Sigsbee, God knows what might have been said! That settled, as far as the court was concerned, any chance of the accident resulting from interior conditions.

"The Maine was blown up. The question is now, who did it? That is for the Administration to say. With the political side of the question I have nothing to do.

Trials of the Navy.

"As far as the navy is concerned, it has had a hard struggle for many years. At the beginning of the civil war the Government had to buy up everything, as they are doing now—ferryboats, tugboats, yachts, and everything that would float. In 1868 all the patriotic wind petered out, and they began to cut down the navy. Things began to get so that we were ashamed of ourselves when we went on a cruise. We got into ports and couldn't get out of them. Then the Government built a lot of grand ships—floating volcanoes—but for me I prefer the old wooden ships.

"Now, when we are in another crisis we find ourselves with lots of ships and no men. That's God's truth. There are ships in the squadron at Key West from 100 to 200 men short. Sailors have got to be trained. You can't make them in a day. You can't march the Seventh Regiment down Broadway and put it aboard a ship and send it to sea—the soldiers would get seasick.

"We want men. We haven't got them, and where we will get them God only knows. The first thing in the art of self-defense is to keep a civil tongue in your head, and I think we should have done that until we were ready. If we are going all over the world with a chip on our shoulder, we ought to insist that the Government keep up the navy. Sailors nowadays must be scientific men, trained to handle the big guns on the ships, and if Congress would allow it, there are thousands of young men in the country who would enlist, and who could be molded into good men."

Seth Low, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Laurence Hutton also made short addresses, paying tributes to the guest of honor.

Letters of regret were read from ex-President Cleveland, Bishop Potter, T. B. Aldrich, R. H. Stoddard, Frank R. Stockton, Thomas Nelson Page, Abram S. Hewitt, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Augustin Daly, and Branson Howard.

Julia Arthur Disabled.

BOSTON, March 29.—Miss Julia Arthur, the actress, who plays the heroine in "A Lady of Quality," either met with an accident or was taken ill suddenly in to-night's performance at the Hollis Street Theatre. In youth's attire, as Clorinda Wildairs, she fences a bout with Sir John Oxen, played by Mr. Edward Arden. In the course of the encounter to-night Miss Arthur suddenly dropped her foil and fell to the stage unconscious. The curtain was rung down, and after fifteen minutes' delay the audience was dismissed with the statement that Miss Arthur was ill. It was rumored that the actress had been "pinked" by Mr. Arden's weapon, but the theatre people say that Miss Arthur had a mere temporary indisposition, and that she will play as usual to-morrow night.

RAPID TRANSIT DISCUSSED.

Commissioner Rives Addresses the Social Reform Club—Meeting at Washington Heights.

George L. Rives, Rapid Transit Commissioner, talked of rapid transit before the Social Reform Club last night. The greater part of his address was a history of the early boards of rapid transit. He told of the Broadway underground road, which had been planned, and for which a franchise was offered in 1892, with but one bidder, and that one, he added, "a straw bidder." He dwelt at length on underground roads in several cities of the world, and told why an underground road built to-day could far excel any in existence because of the advancement in electrical matters in the past few years. Speaking on the debt limit of the city, he said that the latter was in the position to build the proposed underground Elm Street road.

A large number of people met last night in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in response to a call of the Washington Heights Rapid Transit Association, to express their desire for rapid transit for the heights. Robert E. Saul was Chairman. Arthur C. Butts denounced the Rapid Transit Commission as useless, and so did ex-Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain. Lawson N. Fuller spoke in favor of the extension of the elevated system. Resolutions asking for the extension of the elevated system and the passage of the Ellsworth bill to abolish the present commission were adopted.

NURSE AND CHILD DISAPPEAR.

The Former Is Fifteen Years Old and Married—Her Husband Gone.

The police of the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, are engaged in trying to find some trace of George Hickey, a two-and-a-half-year-old baby, and his fifteen-year-old nurse, known to the Hickeys as Lena Ryan. Mrs. Hickey, when her husband lost his position, obtained one in a tobacco factory. A week ago Hickey obtained employment, but his wife decided to retain her place. In their improved circumstances she felt that she could employ a nurse for her two children, and on Saturday she employed Lena Ryan.

On Monday afternoon, Lena and the older child, George, disappeared. They were last seen crossing the Ninth Street bridge over Gowanus Canal. After waiting all night for their return, Mrs. Hickey concluded that Lena had kidnapped the baby, and notified the police.

It was discovered yesterday that Lena, young as she is, is married, and that her husband is Henry Asche, a boy of seventeen, who lived with his stepmother at the corner of Clinton and Ninth Streets. Asche has also disappeared. A week ago Lena's father, Patrick Ryan, obtained employment on a canalboat, and asked Lena to go with him, but she refused unless she could take her husband along.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Angelo Grossi.

Angelo Grossi, at one time a famous ballet master in this country, died Monday at his home in Baltimore, aged seventy-three years. In his day he traveled all over the world and played with many distinguished stage celebrities. He was well acquainted with Forrest, Edwin Booth, and McCullough, and was for some time ballet master at Booth's Theatre in this city.

Mr. Grossi was born in Greece, and at an early age moved to Paris, where he studied dancing and vocal culture in the Conservatory. In 1847 he came to this country with the then famous Montplaisir, who brought from Paris his pantomimists, dancers, and spectacular show. For about six years they toured the country, Mr. Grossi acting as manager, performer, and agent at the same time.

When Montplaisir returned to France, in 1853, Mr. Grossi remained here and joined the Ravel Company, conducted by Gabriel Ravel and Mr. Martinetti. His company gave one of the greatest pantomimic shows of the time. About twenty years ago Mr. Grossi wrote and arranged "Jack and Jill" for Gail Fox, and the piece was produced at the old Bowery Theatre. A year or two ago he wrote "Tourmaline," which had quite a run in London.

Obituary Notes.

Circuit Judge JAMES GOGGIN of Chicago died yesterday, aged fifty-five years.

WILLIAM H. EDMONDS, founder and editor of The Southern States Magazine, died yesterday at his home in Roland Park, near Baltimore. He was one of the founders of The Manufacturers' Record, and was at one time proprietor of The Anniston (Ala.) Hot Blast.

Judge GEORGE W. HARMON, one of the most prominent citizens of Vermont, died yesterday at Bennington. He was prominently identified with the banking interests of that section, and was counsel for several railroad corporations. He was the oldest member of the Vermont bar both in point of age and practice.

Ex-Judge JOEL FITHIAN, formerly of this city, died on Friday night at his home, in Santa Barbara, Cal., where he had a fruit farm. He was fifty-eight years old. He was well known in this city some years ago, and was said to be wealthy, but recently a series of unfortunate speculations reduced his wealth considerably.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Easter Suggestions.

Vases, Loving Cups, etc., in artistic glassware, **C. Dorflinger & Sons**, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., N. Y.

There is but one Angostura Bitters—Dr. Siegert's, imported from South America. Beware of the "just as good" dangerous substitutes.

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Waters, the only PURE, CORRECT mineral waters.

E. & W. "Loma." **E. & W.**
A new collar.

DIED.

HORWITZ.—March 19th, Arnold B. Horwitz, 16 years of age, beloved son of Otto and Bertha J. Horwitz.

Funeral private.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, March 27, at Clifton, Staten Island, James R. Robinson, aged 84 years.

Funeral services will be held from St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, S. I., on Wednesday, March 30, at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, Edgewater firemen, and lodges invited. Kindly omit flowers. Staten Island papers please copy.

SIMPKINS.—At Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898, John Simpkins, son of the late John Simpkins of Brooklyn.

Funeral on Thursday morning, March 31, at Yarmouthport, Mass.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 29.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ACIEGO, Teresa, 55 W. 83d St.	64	28
ALBRECHT, Ernest, 88 Barrow St.	3	27
ANDERSON, Patrick, 429 W. 35th St.	1	27
BRISBIN, Adela, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	4	28
BRAUN, Nathan, Randall's Island	1	26
BAYRHOFF, Charles G., 349 E. 49th St.	23	28
BRITT, E. F., 1,968 Washington Av.	40	26
BOGGAR, F. P., Manhattan State Hospital	54	27
BRESLIN, John, 18 West St.	26	25
COMISKEY, Mary, 232 W. 67th St.	38	27
COSTELLO, Regis, 340 W. 22d St.	2	28
CERABINI, Giuseppe, 27 Mulberry St.	68	27
CLEMENTS, Eliza J., 158 W. 50th St.	72	28
COUGHLAN, Frank, 805 W. 127th St.	6	29
COHN, Leopold, 218 E. 120th St.	57	28
DUDLEY, Celia E., 119 W. 80th St.	50	29
DOBSON, Margaret, 73 Roosevelt St.	36	28
DELANO, Charity, Manhattan State Hospital	72	28
DENNERT, Mary, 352 E. 65th St.	40	27
DE GRAW, John R., 71 Broome St.	3	28
DOLLARD, Ellen, 317 E. 61st St.	39	28
DUMOND, Lavinia, 142 Perry St.	57	28
DODGE, Henry, Home for Incurables	59	28
DANHAUSER, Margaret, 9 Mangan	76	25
EGENOLF, August, 1,294 3d Av.	61	28
ENGLISH, George, 56 Cherry St.	24	28
FLEISCHAUER, August, 405 E. 63d.	62	27
FARMER, Patrick, 302 E. 56th St.	38	27
FREDEL, Mary, 261 Avenue B	26	27
FRANK, Martin, 152 E. 27th St.	64	27
GOLL, Emily E., 363 W. 51st St.	42	28
GREGORY, Charlotte, 312 W. 61st St.	39	27
GILLIGAN, Theresa, 145 Willis Av.	6	27
GRADY, T., 1,964 Amsterdam Av.	5	26
GURELL, F. A., 34 Gouverneur St.	21	28
GALLION, Calvin, 97th St. and 3d Av.	28	28
GERHARDT, Tessie, 10 W. 113th St.	2	27
HOFFMANN, William, 274 W. 145th	3	28
HENILE, Anna M. S., 1,571 2d Av.	41	28
HANNAN, Loretta, 364 Front St.	21	28
HOPKINS, Rose, Hoboken, N. J.	22	27
HINKLEY, An C., 126 E. 34th St.	37	28
HITZEL, Herman, Bellevue Hospital	60	28
HOLLINGSWORTH, Jane, 437 W. 23th	65	27
HOROWITZ, Arnold, 106 E. 73d St.	16	29
HEINRICH, Eva, 461 E. 61st St.	49	28
HAUG, Elizabeth, 601 6th St.	65	28
IVORY, William, 601 3d Av.	40	28
IRVINE, Richard W., 353 W. 25th St.	35	28
JOST, J. John, 1,345 1st Av.	17	28
KIRK, Thomas, 303 W. 4th St.	60	28
KATZNER, Annie, 37 Clinton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KYLE, Laura C., 334 [illegible] St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KLING, Eliza, 169th St. and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEENAN, John, 312 E. 12th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEELEY, Julia, 310 Ludlow St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KALENBORN, Margarethe, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAWRENCE, W. W., 112 E. 88th St.	3	[illegible]
LEVY, Minnie, 3 Suffolk St.	44	[illegible]
LENZ, Peter, 1,585 2d Av.	44	[illegible]
LEVIN, Mary, 200 Allen St.	1	[illegible]
LARKIN, Robert, Bellevue Hospital	31	[illegible]
LAWLOR, Patrick, 830 7th Av.	38	[illegible]
LOFASO, Angela, 248 Elizabeth St.	1	[illegible]
MINTZ, Alexander, 235 Henry St.	4	[illegible]
MATHEWS, Estella, 19 Minetta Lane	63	[illegible]
MACORN, Margaret, 791 11th Av.	2	[illegible]
METERSBERG, A., 1,502 Madison Av.	22	[illegible]
MOST, Joseph, 419 W. 31st St.	36	[illegible]
MULLIAUX, E. J., Oyster Bay, L. I.	12	[illegible]
MATTHEWS, Rose, 11 Christopher St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, Andrew J., 791 Washington	26	[illegible]
MURPHY, Walter, 202 Allen St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGRATH, Mary A., 571 Washington	42	[illegible]
McNAMARA, Kate, 698 3d Av.	50	[illegible]
McAVEE, C., Bellevue Hospital	42	[illegible]
McNENNEY, Jane, 307 Elton Av.	47	[illegible]
McDONALD, Ellen, 159 W. 71st St.	54	[illegible]
OSBORNE, G. N., Home for Incurables	80	[illegible]
O'DONNELL, Patrick, 340 E. 114th	36	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, Margaret, 35 Cherry St.	32	[illegible]
PATTON, Matilda, 355 W. 164th St.	71	[illegible]
PEGUION, Cornel E., 306 W. 40th St.	40	[illegible]
POMARA, John, 306 E. 107th St.	4	[illegible]
RATHLEY, William F., 348 E. 49th	59	[illegible]
ROWE, Edward C., Hart's Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
REINHEIMER, Annie, 2,443 8th Av.	42	[illegible]
REILLY, Margaret, 238 E. 87th St.	46	[illegible]
STANTON, George W., 529 W. 42d	71	[illegible]
SULLIVAN, Daniel, 307 Spring St.	34	[illegible]
SMITH, Thomas J., 413 W. 53d St.	5	[illegible]
STELLA, Louis, 183 Hester St.	2	[illegible]
SPAETH, Frederick, 251 E. 109th St.	46	[illegible]
STEIN, Annie, 260 Rivington St.	4	[illegible]
SCHAEFFLER, Annie, 580 E. 152d St.	14	[illegible]
TURNER, Edward C., 542 E. 17th St.	51	[illegible]
TOMLINSON, Alice J., 1,624 1st Av.	1	[illegible]
TAYLOR, M. J., 592 Amsterdam Av.	21	[illegible]
TIGHE, Michael, Hampton, Va.	30	[illegible]
UHLENDORF, Dorothea, 532 Grand	76	[illegible]
VODERA, Vojtech, 337 E. 74th St.	37	[illegible]
WHALEN, Helen, 216 W. 60th St.	30	[illegible]
WOOD, John H., 36 W. 65th St.	3	[illegible]
WANMERSEI, A. T., 214 E. 4th St.	51	[illegible]
WOA, Wing, 21 Henry St.	65	[illegible]
WERNER, Matilda M., 691 Lexington Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ALBESE, Charlotte, 541 Franklin Av.	77	27
ABERNETHY, James H., 468 Baltic	28	27
BEILER, Minnie, Norwegian Hosp.	47	29
BRECHT, Catherine, 13 Hamburg Av.	70	27
BREDENHAFT, Ludwig G., 170 Wythe Av.	17	27
BEECHINOIR, Julia, 890 Sackett St.	70	28
BECHTLUFT, Henry, 83 Withers St.	69	28
BUSENER, Jane, 461 Van Buren St.	48	28
BATTERSON, Mary, 469 Baltic St.	34	28
CLARK, Thomas, 99 Fort Greene Pl.	65	28
CORELLA, Maria, 9 Navy St.	65	27
CONNELLY, Dorothea, 221 Hopkins	1	28
CONGDON, Sarah, Erie Basin	67	28
DUNN, Elizabeth, 82 Sanford St.	1	28
DUCKERT, Irene, 564 Vanderbilt Av.	1	27
DUNN, Mary, 79 Dikeman St.	60	27
EVERSEN, Elin M., 10 Columbia Pl.	6	28
FLAHERTY, Margaret, 1,557 Bergen	22	27
GRIMES, Anne G., 268 Cleveland St.	51	27
GILBERT, Eva, 88 Hall St.	32	27
GRAHAM, James, 692 Sterling Place	50	28
HARLEY, Hugh, 319 St. Mark's Av.	38	28
HALL, Charlotte D., 280 Marion St.	25	28
HAMME, Heinrich, 945 Grand St.	1	28
HIND, George J., 222 New Jersey Av.	63	28
HAUS, Frank M., 161 Throop Av.	2	28
HAUSE, William F., 273 Decatur St.	76	28
HOWARD, Cynthia, 393 6th Av.	95	27
HURLEY, Honora, 69 Grand Av.	36	28
JUSKOVITZ, Malvina, 162 Nassau Av.	19	28
JUDGE, William P., 29 Devoe St.	65	27
KENNY, James, 1,717 69th St.	24	28
LAUCKNER, Elsie, 701 Henry St.	1	27
LYONS, Annie, 572 16th St.	12	28
MOTTIELA, Alfonso, 140 Hudson Av.	3	29
MOLLHOLLAND, John, E. D. Hosp.	58	28
MACLIN, Benoit, 381 Lewis Av.	78	28
MARTIN, Owen, 287 Clinton St.	2	28
MESEROLE, Eliza, 13 Stanhope St.	82	27
MARESCA, Maria, 78 President St.	80	28
MONTEFUSO, Zenososo, 131 Ryerson	63	28
MARTENIS, Helene, 464 9th St.	4	28
MURRAY, Henry, 85 Summit St.	5	28
MARKOWITZ, Louis, 101 Ewen St.	4	28
McGUIRE, Katie, 550 Marcy Av.	1	28
McCONNELL, Annie, 134 5th Av.	40	27
McNAMARA, Ella, 43 Vanderveer St.	26	27
McINERNEY, John, St. Peter's Hosp.	22	27
PEACOCK, James J., 97 Dikeman St.	1	28
PERRY, Nelson W., 18 Sidney Place	44	27
RAGO, Maria C., 82 Front St.	3	28
RUGGERS, Maria, 96 Union St.	1	29
RAPHALN, Alwood A., 600 Sackman	1	28
RUDNICK, Rosie, L. I. State Hosp.	26	28
ROBB, Sarah M., 885 E. 12th St.	13	28
RODGERS, Richard, 20 1st St.	50	28
REYNOLDS, Estella P., 1,269 Bushwick Av.	6	28
SMITH, James A., 269 Marion St.	15	28
SMALEWITZ, Bettie, 196 Varet St.	8	28
SALMANOWITZ, David, 126 Cook St.	44	28
STONE, Louise, L. I. Col. Hosp.	85	28
STORCK, Emelia, 886½ Pulaski St.	1	28
THOMAS, Ella L., 413 Humboldt St.	34	27
VINCENT, Benjamin, K. C. Peniten'y	58	28
VON NESSEN, George, 264 Troutman	29	28
VETTER, Arthur A., 140 Jerome St.	1	28
WOHLEKEN, Anne A., 1,031 Bedford Av.	22	28
WEINGART, John, 246 Graham Av.	78	28
YUNGK, John, 148 Stagg St.	40	28

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A." "A."

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALES
AT THE
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1ST,
AT 8:30 O'CLOCK,
The Private Collection
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MODERN PAINTINGS
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Abraham Disbecker,
INCLUDING MANY
SUPERB CABINET PICTURES
BY THE MOST
Eminent European Artists.

"Witness the Dutch interior by Israels, the beautiful little rustic scene by Troyon, the excellent example by Charles Jacque, the brilliant sketch of a Seine scene by Boldini, the polished cabinet pieces by Grison, and Leloir, the characteristic Parisian study by Raffaelli, and an excellent Anton Mauve. The collection is unassuming enough, especially after the Stewart sale and its immediate successors, but there is hardly a dull thing in it. Mr. Disbecker seems to have cared for bright, decorative, 'livable' pictures."—Tribune.

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AFTERNOONS AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
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JAPANESE
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GRAND BRONZES, IVORY CARVINGS,
ENAMELS, POTTERY, SUPERB SCREENS,
AND PANELS, LACQUERS, ART IN
PRECIOUS METALS, CURIOS,
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Collected by
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TOKIO.

FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING.
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MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

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FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND COMMITTEE'S CERTIFICATES.

In compliance with the wishes of the stockholders who are supporting my efforts to prevent the watering of our securities, I submit to all parties in interest the following statement of the situation of these properties:

The purchase of the Union Pacific Main Line has placed us on the following financial basis, crediting us with the Nine Millions cash assessments paid to the Committee—

Issue of First Mortgage Bonds	$71,285,000
Issue of Preferred Stock	45,000,000
Issue of Common stock	61,000,000
Total issues	$177,285,000
The Net Earnings of the Main Line for the year 1897 are about	5,400,000
The payment of 4 per cent. on the above issues of bonds and preferred stock requires about	4,600,000
The balance applicable to Dividends on Common Stock at present moderate rate of earnings, 1⅓ per cent	800,000

In contrast with the favorable foregoing showing for our stock, the following adverse conditions will arise if the purchase of the Kansas Pacific be consummated. It will require the issue of the following securities of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company:—

First Mortgage Bonds	$23,000,000
Preferred Stock	25,000,000
Total issue for purchase of Kansas Pacific	$48,000,000
Four per cent. interest and dividends on above issues	1,920,000
The net earnings of the entire Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Kansas City to Cheyenne, are only about	750,000
Annual loss by purchase of Kansas Pacific	$1,170,000

The above statements demonstrate that if the Committee be prevented from carrying out its effort to unload the Kansas Pacific on us, our stock has a present intrinsic value, and increased dividends will be realized upon it with the continuance of existing business conditions. But if we are burdened with the Kansas Pacific transaction, involving the issue of Union Pacific bonds and preferred stock to the extent of three times the showing of Kansas Pacific earnings, our Union Pacific stock would have little present value or future prospect under such a watering process.

Information of the progress of the efforts to maintain the intrinsic value of our investment will be furnished to stockholders on sending their names, addresses, and amounts of holdings to A. W. BARNARD, 44 Broadway, New York City.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The boom of Monday was not continued in the stock market yesterday, but the reactionary swing did not go far enough to afford much gratification to speculators on the bear side. For the most part, net changes for the day were on the side of declines, and some of the declines were substantial; but fair judgment requires the statement that there was at no time during the day any marked evidence of renewed liquidation. People who hold and own securities were evidently inspirited by the demonstration of Monday's buoyancy, the sudden panic then forced upon the bear contingent; and though quotations yesterday fell off, the recessions induced little selling which could be recognized as that of long stock.

⁂

Upon the other hand, evidence appears of a very large reduction in the short interest, which for some time past has been so unwieldy as to make the bear scramble of the day before yesterday. The speculative fraternity on the Stock Exchange would find further declines acceptable, for four out of five of the room traders are always inclined to take the short side, and this disposition accounts for the quickness with which the short interest can be extended.

So far as the bigger operators of Wall Street are involved, it is difficult to find just what their immediate inclinations are. Most of them are doing nothing; all of them profess to be doing nothing. In one or two of the Vanderbilt stocks yesterday there appeared to be some disclosure of plans to buy substantially, and the same evidence was to be found in local traction stocks and in the Granger list, but in every instance where smaller investors and traders seek advice from important operators the counsel is almost uniformly to await developments, and meanwhile keep wholly out of the market, either upon one side or the other.

The same conservative counsel continues also to come from practically every commission house of consequence.

⁂

More Government bond talk is heard, but it is still vague, and bankers here who should have knowledge of such important developments—if they be pending—say positively that New York financial circles have not yet been canvassed on any such proposal.

A tightening tendency in money showed on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the first notable move of the sort during the recent international uneasiness. Call rates jumped to between 3 and 4 per cent., and some passing effect was exerted upon the course of stock market quotations; but few bankers were willing to consider the incident as significant of any such change in local money market conditions as is likely to be lasting or influential. And though this view is not altogether the opinion universally prevailing in New York banking circles, it seems to have the adherence of a majority of Wall Street veterans.

⁂

Government bonds made a further recovery. There were sales of $7,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 109½, $2,000 do, coupon, at 111½, $86,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 121@121¼@121¼, and $1,000 fives, coupon, at 111¾.

⁂

In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Canadian Pacific	½	K. C., P. & G.	¾
Central Pacific	½	Lake Erie & West	1½
Hawaiian Sugar	2	O. R. R. & Nav	1¾
Iowa Central pf	½	St. Louis S. W	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	National Lead	1
Am. Sugar Refs	2¾	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs. pf	3	N. Y. Central	1⅛
A., T. & S. F.	½	Norfolk & W. pf	1⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf	1½	North. Pacific pf	⅞
Brook. Rap. Tr.	¾	Ontario & West	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	2¼	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf	1½
Canada South	1½	Oregon Short Line	3½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Penn. R. R.	½
C., B. & Q.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi	1⅝
Chi. Gt. West	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	Pullman Car	2
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	Reading	½
C., R. I. & P.	⅝	Reading 1st pf	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¼	St. Paul & Dul. pf	1
Erie	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Erie 1st pf	1	South. Pacific	⅝
Gen. Electric	¾	Southern Ry. pf	1¼
Illinois Central	1½	Third Avenue	4
Laclede Gas	1	Union Pacific	¾
Lake Shore	3½	Union Pacific pf	1⅜
Louis. & Nash	1½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Manhattan Cons	1½	U. S. Rubber	1
Met. Street Ry	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	2
Michigan Cent	2	Wabash pf	½
Minn. & St. Louis	¾	West. Chi. St.	1½
Mo., K. & Texas pf	1½	West. Union Tel	1
Missouri Pacific	1¼		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1	Erie gen. 3s	1¾
Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s	1	Laclede Gas 5s	1½
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 5s	3	N. Y. Cent. 1st c	1
C., R. I. & P. 6s	1	Norfolk & West. con	1⅜
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $85 pd	1	Oregon Imp. 1st, t. r	1

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio, 4½s	1⅜	Reading gen. 4s	1¼
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	4	So. P., Ariz. 1st	2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Kent. Cent. 4s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1
M., K. & T. 2d	2⅜	Wabash 2d	1
Mobile & Ohio 4s	2½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $140,027,975; balances, $9,845,206; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,173,994.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull but firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83½@$4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—40@25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 84⅝. Declined—St. Paul, 1⅜, to 94¼; Erie first preferred, 1, to 35¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 51¼; Reading, ⅜, to 8⅞; Pennsylvania, ½, to 58⅜; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅛, and Erie, ⅜, to 13⅛. New York Central sold at 115¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111¼, for both money and the account.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 82½c. Exchange on London was 25f 22c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.20, in Rome at 106.27, and in Lisbon at 52.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,645,891, against $11,340,288 in the preceding week, and $8,578,669 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $110,049,881, against $96,672,216 in the corresponding period last year.

HEAVY GOLD IMPORTS.

Large engagements of gold for import, amounting to $3,425,000, were announced yesterday. Of this amount, $1,125,000 was for Lazard Frères, $500,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000 for the British Bank of North America, $400,000 for J. & W. Seligman & Co., $200,000 for L. Von Hoffman & Co., and $200,000 for the Produce Exchange Bank. Since Feb. 25, when the present import movement began, there has been imported from and engaged in Europe $33,005,000. In addition to this the San Francisco banks have imported from Australia $6,100,000 gold.

Predictions are being freely made that before May 1 the imports of gold will have amounted to $60,000,000.

COMMISSION HOUSE COUNSEL.

Although there is an evident improvement in Wall Street sentiment, none of the conservative commission houses is advising clients to take on lines of stocks for speculative profits. The larger commission firms are still counseling prudence and caution, believing that with the many uncertainties that are at present affecting the market it is wiser to wait before getting into the market to any extent. Said a representative of one of the most important Wall Street commission houses yesterday:

"I am buying moderately, but only for those of my clients who can instantly mark down their stocks as far as may be necessary. Outside conditions are so favorable that many stocks at their present market values seem to me to be bargains. But I am advising the greater part of my customers to stay out of the market until there is less uncertainty in the situation. Men with plenty of money can buy stocks now and be assured of ultimate profits. But with the weaker speculators the safest plan is to wait."

CALL MONEY AT 3 PER CENT.

After loaning all day at 1½ per cent. call money suddenly advanced in the last hour yesterday to 3 per cent. There was a large demand which came unexpectedly, but which was soon filled. Money market authorities were inclined to look upon the advance as artificial. Time money was a shade easier yesterday, offerings being more liberal than for some time. Rates, however, were unchanged.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

Government bonds were again strong yesterday, fairly large sales being made at the better prices. The new 4s sold at 121¼ and the old 4s at 111. At the close all issues were ⅛ to ¾ higher on the bid. The new 4s have now regained 3 points of their recent loss, and the old 4s have recovered 1½ points. The recovery in the former issue represents an increase in their market value of nearly $5,000,000, while to the old 4s the 1½ points gained since last week represents about $8,400,000. In other words, these two issues of Governments alone have increased in value during the last few days considerably over $13,000,000.

THE SUGAR TRUST'S WAR.

There was yesterday a revival of the stories regarding an understanding between the Sugar Trust and the coffee interests, with which it is at present waging war. The story was precisely the same as that with which Wall Street has been fooled several times before, and was put out apparently in the interest of traders long of the stock. Wall Street, however, paid but little attention to the story, preferring to wait for confirmation. Needless to say, there was none. The Sugar Trust's war is being carried on with just as much aggressiveness as at any time since it began. Upon neither side are there as yet any indications of weakness.

MR. WORMSER'S COUP.

The younger set on the Stock Exchange are congratulating and praising Mr. A. J. Wormser, who has been so conspicuous in the market during the past week. Mr. Wormser has only recently returned from an extended trip abroad, but no sooner did he reach Wall Street again than he began to make himself felt on the Stock Exchange. Last week, when prices were tumbling discouragingly, and when buyers of long stock were few and far between, Mr. Wormser attracted much attention by his large purchases. His course was indorsed by Monday's boom, in which, according to the most conservative estimates, he cleaned up about $250,000. In many quarters his profits are calculated at far more than this. It took nerve and a cool head to buy stocks last week, but, as is always the case in Wall Street, these qualities made big winnings.

THE BURLINGTON STATEMENT.

Burlington's statement for the month of February, which was published yesterday, was considered disappointing. The increase in gross earnings for the month was $370,000 and in surplus earnings $52,000. The gains were smaller than had been expected, and much of the selling of the stock was due directly to this. The Boston houses were all sellers. The greater part of Burlington's support came from short covering.

STANDARD OIL FLUCTUATION.

Standard Oil dropped off about 10 points yesterday, reacting in common with the whole market from Monday's advance. The market value of the capital stock of Standard Oil on Monday appreciated to the extent of $30,000,000. Yesterday $10,000,000 of this disappeared. The speculation that is going on in the stock is shown by these rapid fluctuations and by the way in which the certificates advance and decline with the rest of Wall Street's speculative securities. A short time ago it was all manipulation in Standard Oil, and outside influences had very little effect upon the course of the stock. Now, however, it seems to be a game in which there are more than one set of players.

A BOSTON SCHEME.

Seventeen National banks of Boston is the maximum number said to have agreed to cease lending balances at clearing from April 1. These banks are to loan to institutions over the counter at 4 per cent., each lender to decide what security to ask. The result of this experiment will be worth watching. It probably does not require the prophetic quality of the seventh son of a seventh son to forecast the final outcome. The professed object of this experiment is said to be not to advance loan rates, but to abolish the dependence of weak banks upon strong ones for funds for the conduct of business. Inasmuch as the present clearing rate is 2½ and the proposed rate is 4, it would seem as if both objects might be held in view.—Boston Herald.

ON THE ALERT FOR BARGAINS.

A curious feature of present stock market conditions is that while actual trading is confined almost solely to "professionals," yet the public at large appears to consist of more than interested spectators.

Brokers report continual inquiry about stocks from investors who intend purchasing as soon as they think prices have got down as low as they will go. There are scarcely any orders now coming from the best class of customers, either to buy or sell, yet brokers find these same customers in their offices every morning, closely watching the blackboards and sizing up the "tips" from the tickers. Also many people who never speculate, and are rarely seen in brokers' offices, are now noticed. They are giving no orders to buy, but are watching and evidently waiting the time when they may make some bargain purchases.

The unusual presence of a large number of people of the investing class in their offices has been noticed by practically all of the leading brokers in town. It is evident that these people think stocks will go still lower, and that they are perhaps delaying their purchases until the moment when war shall be declared, or until the published finding of the Maine court of inquiry might give them a chance to buy on another sharp break. They are doubtless attracted to the market by the intrinsic cheapness of stocks, but are holding off on the principle that nothing is really cheap which is going to be cheaper.—Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

⁂

Heavy amount of American eagles withdrawn from Bank of England.

Conference in Buffalo of representatives of Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Canadian Pacific, and other railroads. Outlook for settlement of Northwest rate difficulties considered brighter.

Advance of 2 points in Spanish 4s on the London market, and 2¾ points in Paris.

Official denial of report that S. R. Calloway will be elected President of the New York Central to succeed Chauncey M. Depew.

Increase of $52,887 in Burlington's surplus earnings for February.

Statement that Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Reorganization Committee has completed a settlement of differences with Union Pacific, and that reorganization of property will be speedily pushed.

Completion of steel and wire combination and its operations to begin within a few days.

Decrease of $700,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with previous week.

Increase of $489,000 in surplus earnings of American Bell Telephone Company for year 1897.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in March showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$11,586
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf	8,422
Georgia and Alabama	10,366
Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis	6,314
Kansas City, Mem. and Burlington	6,997
Norfolk and Western	18,796
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	72,259

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	198
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd	11	11½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	118
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91¼
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	164	167
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	81	83
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	57	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas Bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex. int	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	26	27
Amsterdam pf	63	64
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	95
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99	102
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	55	58
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	102	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	128	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	38	41
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	68	73
Glucose common	37½	38¾
Glucose preferred	91½	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	43	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf	114	117
Malt common	21½	22½
Malt preferred	72	73
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com	20	21
National Biscuit pf	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	355	357
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	43	51
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	163
Worthington Pump pf	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

50 shares Cheshire Lime Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 25c each.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 159 per cent.

6 shares First National Bank of Pullman, Washington, $100 each, $210 lot.

38 shares B. Kreischer & Sons, $100 each, $50 lot.

$2,000 Lotos Club 6 per cent. income bonds, (4 bonds of $500 each,) 25 per cent.

$10,000 New York and Perry Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, (Central Trust Company reorganization receipts,) and 10 shares Automatic Telephone Construction Company, $100 each, $700 for both.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will receive on deposit up to and including April 14th, shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and will issue its receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company of Feb. 4.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@55¾c. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 358,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Anaconda sold at .25, 200 Argentum Juniata at .18, 700 Breece at .35, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at .87, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04 seller 10, 400 Isabella at .21, 300 Plymouth at .14 seller 3, and 500 Utah at .12.

On the Mining Exchange, 400 shares of American Flag sold at .05½@.05@.08, 17,000 Alamo at .02¼@.02⅜, 3,500 Anaconda at .30@.30⅝@.30⅜, 18,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08⅛@.08⅜, 15,000 Cannon Ball at .003¾@.004 buyer 30@.003¾, 200 Elkton at .70¼, 3,000 Garfield Gr. at .05½@.06, 200 Golden Fleece at .37, 10,000 Gold Magnet at .007½ buyer 30@.006, 500 Havana at .75, 500 Isabella at .22, 14,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.05½@.05⅝, 14,000 Justine at .04 cash@.05½ buyer 30, 500 Lillie at .80, 2,700 Mollie Gibson at .19⅝@.20¼@.19⅝, 5,000 Mount Rosa at .10¼@.10⅛, 800 Portland at .74½, 2,000 Rocky Mountain at .12½ buyer 60, 4,000 Red Mountain at .08¼@.08⅛, 91,000 Sentinel at .01 buyer 30@.008¼, 3,000 Union at .09½, 2,000 Work at .02¼, and 300 Yukon at .12½ buyer 30.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Monday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.70	1.10	.70	1.10
Alta	...	...	.10	...
Belcher	.24	...	.24	...
Best & Belcher	.37	.45	.37	.45
Breece	.35	.42	.35	.42
Brunswick	.11	...	.11	...
Chollar	.45	...	.45	...
Chrysolite	.09	.13	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	...	.80	...
Crown Point	.25	...	.25	...
Deadwood	.75	1.10	.75	1.10
El Cristo	...	.06	...	.06
Enterprise Mining Co.	.29	...	.29	...
Father de Smet	.16	.28	.16	.28
Gould & Curry	.22	...	.22	...
Hale & Norcross	1.00	...	1.00	...
Horn Silver	1.25	...	1.25	...
Iron Silver	...	.45	...	.45
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.17	.21	.17	.21
La Crosse	.15	...	.15	...
Leadville	.08	...	.08	...
Little Chief	.14	...	.14	...
Mexican	.40	...	.40	...
Ophir	.43	...	.43	...
Phoenix Gold	.05	.09	.05	.09
Potosi	.42	...	.42	...
Savage	.25	...	.25	...
Standard Consolidated	1.75	1.85	1.75	1.85
Union Consolidated	.10	...	.10	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.65	...	.70	...
Albany G. M. Co.	...	...	...	.04
Belcher	.22	...	.20	...
Best & Belcher	.30	...	.30	.40
Breece	.30	...	.30	.40
Brunswick Consolidated	.12	.13	.12	.13
Caledonia B. H.	.50	...	.50	...
Chollar	.42	...	.40	...
Crown Point	.20	...	.20	...
Chrysolite	.09	...	.09	...
Con. Cal. & Va.	.78	...	.75	...
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	...	.03	...
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	...	.03	...
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	...	.03	...
Crescent	...	...	.04	...
Catalpa	.07	...	.07	...
Deadwood Terra	.75	...	.75	1.00
Eureka Consolidated	.15	...	.15	...
Father de Smet	.17	...	.17	...
Gould & Curry	.20	...	.20	...
Hale & Norcross	1.20	...	1.30	...
Homestake	37.00	...	37.00	...
Horn Silver	1.20	...	1.25	...
Iron Silver	.34	...	.35	.45
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	...	.10	...
La Crosse	.16	...	.16	...
Leadville Con	.08	...	.08	...
Little Chief	.14	...	.14	...
Mexican	.35	...	.33	...
Moulton	.20	...	.20	...
Ontario	2.50	...	2.50	...
Ophir	.45	...	.60	...
Occidental	2.25	...	2.25	...
Potosi	.40	...	.30	...
Quicksilver	1.00	...	1.00	...
Quicksilver pf	2.00	...	2.00	...
Savage	.24	...	.20	...
Sierra Nevada	1.50	...	1.50	1.70
Standard	1.65	1.85	1.70	1.85
Small Hopes	.80	...	.90	...
Union Consolidated	.40	...	.35	...
Utah	.12	...	.10	...
Victor	1.00	...	1.00	...
Yellow Jacket	.25	...	.22	...
Argentum Juanita	.18	...	.17	...
Alamo	...	...	...	.08
Anaconda	.28	...	.25	...
Cripple Creek Con	.08	.11	.09	.11
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.28	...	.28	...
Isabella	.19	...	.20	.28
Mollie Gibson	.19	.28	.19	...
Mount Rosa	.10	...	.10	...
Pharmacist	.05	.07	.05	.07
Portland	.71	...	.74	...
Specimen	...	...	.02	...
Union	...	...	.08	...
Work	.02	...	.02	...

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.05	.08	.05	.07
Alamo	.02	.02½	.02¼	.02¼
Anaconda	.30	.35	.30½	.32
Anchoria	.65	.70	.78	.80
Cripple Creek Con	.08¼	.08¾	.08¼	.09
Cannon Ball	.003¾	.004	.003¾	.003½
Elkton	...	...	.70½	.71
Gold Magnet	.005½	.006	.004	.006
Gold Coin	1.50	2.00	...	...
Garfield Grouse	.05½	.06	.05½	.06
Golden Fleece	.37	.38½	.38	.41
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.20½	.20¾	.21½	.22½
Jefferson	.04	.05¼	.05	.06
Justine	.03½	.04¼	.03½	.04
Lillie	.78½	.80	.80	.82
Mollie Gibson	.18	.21	.19¾	.20¼
Mount Rosa	.10¼	.11¼	.10¼	.11
Old Gold	.004¼	.006¼	.004	.005½
Pilgrim	.004	.006	...	...
Portland	.73¼	.76	.74½	.76
Rocky Mountain	.11	.13	...	.18
Red Mountain	.07¼	.08¼	...	...
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.008	.008¼	.008	.008¼
Tamarack	.004¾	.005¼	.004¼	.006
Union	.08¼	.09¼	.09	.10¼
Work	.02	.02¼	.02¼	.02¾
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Greenwich	165
City	900	Lincoln National	750
Columbia	150	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	200	New Amsterdam	250
Garfield National	850	Republic	150

There was a sale of 25 shares of Commerce at 202½.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 29.—The market maintained activity to-day, although it did not approach yesterday's abnormal animation. As a rule, home specialties held quite well, though decidedly nervous. The coppers were the features. Montana fell 4 points. Butte touched 22⅝, Osceola sold at 39¼, and Wolverine at 20½. The trading in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar was a feature. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy hovered between 91 and 92, and Sugar gradually worked lower, with occasional rallies.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	220
Boston & Lowell	217	...
Boston & Maine	163	165
Boston & Providence	275	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	107¾	108
Fitchburg pf	98½	99
Maine Central	127	...
Old Colony	187	189¼
Oregon Short Line	28¼	30
West End	79½	80

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1¾	2
Arnold	9½	9¾
Atlantic	29	30
Boston & Montana	170¾	171¼
Butte & Boston	22¾	23½
Calumet & Hecla	512	...
Centennial	12¼	12¾
Franklin	11½	12½
Gold Coin Mines	1¼	1½
Napa, (quicksilver)	4½	...
Osceola	39¼	39¾
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5¼
Quincy	104	108
Tamarack	145	150
Tecumseh	2	...
Wolverine	20¾	21

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	249	250
Dominion Coal	16½	17¼
Dominion Coal pf	101	...
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	170
Erie Telephone	63	68
General Electric	32¾	33
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	21
Mexican Telephone	...	.65
New England Telephone	121	125
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	173	175
United States Oil	12½	...
United States Rubber	16	17½
Westinghouse Electric	...	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf	50	52

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26	26¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The local market generally followed the course of the New York stock market. The opening was irregular, the largest dealings being in the arbitrage stocks—St. Paul, Northern Pacific, the Readings, and Pennsylvania. Marsden was fairly active; it opened at 6½, and receded to 6, on scattered trading. United Gas was up to 103½ in the early dealings, but later fell back to 102½, and then made full recovery. New Jersey Traction advanced to 46½, but later fell off to 46. The balance of the list was without special feature. Trading throughout was professional. The market again has fallen into last week's rut.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	21	
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	22½	22¾
Northern Pacific pf	62	62¼
Pennsylvania	56	56¼
Reading t. c.	8¼	8½
Reading 1st pf	19¾	20
Reading 2d pf	10	10¼
St. Paul	88¾	89
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3¼
Metropolitan Railway	186	187
Philadelphia Traction	78¾	79
Baltimore Consolidated	23	23¼
Union Traction	15	15¼
Electric Storage	20¼	20¾
Electric Storage pf	23¾	24
United Gas Imp.	103	103¼
Welsbach Light	41½	42½
New Jersey Traction	45¾	46
Am. R. E. L.	3¾	4
Marsden	6	6¼
Choctaw	9	9¾
Choctaw pf	29¼	29¾
Reading G. 4s	80½	...
Electric & P. 4s	80	80¼
Equitable Gas Light 5s	101¼	102
Cons. T. Pittsburg	13¼	13½
Cons. T. Pittsburg pf	46½	47

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 29.—After jumping up 2 points from an opening at 133, Diamond Match closed at 133¼. West Chicago sold up from 91⅝ to 92, but Lake Street Elevated did not get over 11¼. Strawboard was strong around 24⅜, and North Chicago second account brought 219. Central Union Telegraph Company went off a point, from 87. Biscuit common ranged from 22⅝ to 23⅛, closing at 23; the preferred advanced from 77½ to 78, and closed there.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	23½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	133
National Biscuit Co. common	28
National Biscuit Co. pf	78
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	31
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	7
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	32½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	34½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	50
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf	40
Chicago City Railway	228
North Chicago Street Railroad	216½
West Chicago Street Railroad	91¾
South Side Elev. R. R.	58
Lake Street Elevated	10¾
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	8¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 30,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$20,000 Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
50 shs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
185 shs. Bowery Bank.
337 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
1,000 shs. Union Phosphate Mining and Land Co.
600 shs. Canadian Phosphate Co., "Ltd."
5 shs. Goetchius Paper Cross Tie Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
164 shs. Whitman & Barnes Manfg. Co.
20 shs. Mutual Bank of N. Y.
$50,000 Sanford and Lake Eustis R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., Sept., 1894, coups.
$85,000 The Akron Street R'way and Illuminating Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1926 (hypd.)
$500 Bangor and Portland R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1930.
50 shs. Standard Air Brake Co. pref.
105 shs. Col. Coal and Iron Devel. Co. pref.
$10,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. 2d extend. 5 p. c. Bds., 1947.
10 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
$3,000 N. J. Electric Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1944, Nov., 1898, Coupon.
20 shs. N. J. Electric Ry. Co.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will receive on deposit at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York,
UP TO AND INCLUDING APRIL 14TH, 1898,
shares of the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and will issue its receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, dated February 4th, 1898.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, March 29, 1898.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.
DRAWN BONDS.

Interest ceased on February 1st, 1898, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the sinking fund on January 31st, at 105 and accrued interest, and the holders are requested to surrender the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William St., New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:

5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 0100, 0106, 0663, 1806, 2559, 3097, 3251, 3561, 3684, 3729, 3846, 3871, 3963, 5313, 5975, 6001, 6002, 6028.

6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 835, 973, 1989, 2311, 3020, 3556, 3594, 3618, 3916.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.
New York, March 28th, 1898.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 23d, 1898.

The bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, due April 1st, 1898, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street.

Coupons due that date will be paid at this office as heretofore.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 18th, 1898.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of past due interest, from the earnings of 1897, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 3 and 4, at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 4th.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, March 25, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar per share,) payable April 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, March 23d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable March 31st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, April 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
45 Wall St., March 30, 1898.

Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing April 1, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. and Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due April 1, 1898, on the Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Yonkers Railroad Company.
Coupons maturing April first, 1898, from bonds of this Company will be paid, on presentation, by R. T. WILSON & CO., 33 Wall St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central & Hudson Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Ma
Pursuant to the provisions of a con
tween the Rome, Watertown and Og
Railroad Company and the New York C
and Hudson River Railroad Company
March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual divi
Three and One-half Per Cent. on the s
the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAIL
COMPANY, due March 30th, 1898, will be
at this office on and after that date.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, T

Minnesota Iron Company.
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building,
New York, March 14, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HAL
PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the Cap
ital Stock of this company, payable at this office
on and after April 15th, 1898, to stockholders of
record at the closing of the books March
1898.
The stock transfer books will be closed
o'clock P. M., on Thursday, March 31st, 18
reopened Saturday, April 16th, at 10 o'clock
A. J. PATERSON, Treas

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
March 9th, 18
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER
CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock
this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockhold
of record at the close of business March 31st
at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.,
York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Ma
31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A.
April 11th, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, T

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., March 1
The Interest Coupons of the General Mor
Bonds of this company due April 1st, 18
be paid on that date on presentation at the
of the Continental Trust Company, No.
Street, New York City.
On account of requirements of law, it is
sary that coupons have attached a st
showing residence of owner.
F. S. BUELL, T

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.
Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons on the above, maturing April 1st,
will be paid on and after that date at the
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial A
44 Pine St., New York.

Franklin Trust Company,
Dividend No. 31.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 2
The Board of Trustees have this day decl
a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. upon the
tal stock of this company, payable April 1,
to stockholders of record at closing of the t
fer books. The transfer books will be clos
from 3 P. M. March 25, until 10 A. M. April 1
1898. JAMES R. COWING,
Secretary.

Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. and Lima Northern Ry. Co. Interest.
Coupons due April 1st, 1898, on the first mort
gage bonds of The Detroit and Lima Northern
Railway Co., and of the Lima Northern Rail
Co., will be paid at the Manhattan Trust Com
pany on and after April 1st, 1898.
W. C. BROWN, Treas

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
Quarterly Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared
a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT.
of the earnings of the past three months, payable
on and after April 1st, 1898, to which date trans
fer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 25th, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rail
way Company will be held at the principal office
of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street,
Pittsburgh, Penna., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,
at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving
the annual report for 1897, the election of three
Directors to succeed a like number whose term
of service expires on that date, and the transac
tion of such other business as may properly come
before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday,
March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April
13th, 1898.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Office of the Second Avenue Railroad Company,
New York, March 22d, 18
The annual election for Directors and In
spectors of the Election of the Second Av
Railroad Company for the ensuing year will
held on Monday, April 4th, 1898, at the office of
the Company, No. 621 Broadway.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon and
closed at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will
be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 31st,
and reopened on the morning of April 5th.
HENRY E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KINGS COUNTY TRAC
Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New
March 8, 1898. Notice to Stockholders:
is hereby given that a special meeting of the
stockholders of the Kings County Traction Com
pany will be held at the office of the said com
pany, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of
Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Mon
day, the 11th day of April, 1898, at three o'clock
P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a propo
tion that said Kings County Traction Company
be forthwith dissolved. By order of the Board
of Directors, WM. C. COX, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, March 28, 1898.
The Stock Transfer Books of this company will
be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATUR
DAY, the 2d day of April, (for the purpose of
the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and
will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the
6th day of May next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, March 28, 1898.
The Transfer Books of this company will be
closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY,
the 2d day of April next, (preparatory to the an
nual election of Directors to be held on the 4th
day of May next,) and will be reopened on the
morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 18
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the
Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th,
1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for
the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for
the ensuing year and for the transaction of such
other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and
reopened on April 5th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 28, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspect
ors of Election for the ensuing year will be held
at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Mon
day, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from
11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be
closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
The transfer books of this Company will be
closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 4th,
1898, preparatory to the annual meeting of the
stockholders, to be held on May 4th, and will be
reopened on Thursday, May 5th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED PACKAGE, TAG, OFFICIAL, AND DEAD-LETTER ENVELOPES.
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898.
Sealed proposals are invited and will be re
ceived at this department until 12 M. on Thurs
day, the 5th of May, 1898, for furnishing such
Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead
Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of
the department, Postmasters, and the postal serv
ice during a period of one year, beginning on the
1st day of July, 1898.
Proposals must be made on the blank forms pro
vided by the department, securely enveloped and
sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Reg
istered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter
Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assist
ant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids
delivered in person must be handed in at or be
fore the hour above specified for the reception
thereof; otherwise they will not be considered.
Blank forms of proposal with full specifica
tions and samples of the envelopes will be fur
nished upon application to the Third Assistant
Postmaster General.
JAS. A. GARY,
Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES FOR THE SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., March
By the 96th section of the act of Congress
approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty
of the Postmaster General to contract for all en
velopes, both plain and printed, to be used by
his own or other departments."
Under this authority proposals are hereby in
vited and will be received at this department
until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the
May, 1898, for furnishing such Envelopes as the
several Executive Departments in Washington
require during the year ending June 30,
Proposals must be made on the blank
provided by the department, securely
and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for
Envelopes for the several Executive
ments," and addressed to the Third Ass
Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.
be delivered in person must be handed
before the hour above named, otherwise
will not be considered.
Blank forms of proposal with full
will be furnished upon application to
Assistant Postmaster General.

1,000	1,000	1,000 ... 54¼
2,000 ... 109	1,000 ... 98½	Wabash 1st 5s
1st con 7s	Inc A 5s	1,000 ... 106½
1,000 ... 141½	40,000 ... 62	1,000 ... 106
gen lien 3-4s	10,000 ... 62½	2,000 ... 106¼
1,000 ... 69⅝	Reading Co gen 4s	Wabash 2d mtge 5s
6,000 ... 70⅝	10,000 ... 81⅜	10,000 ... 77½
W & D C 1st	17,000 ... 81	West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ... 68	13,000 ... 80⅞	1,000 ... 107
Mar's & San An,	5,000 ... 80½	Registered
& Pac Div 5s	85,000 ... 80¼	2,000 ... 106½
... 95⅝	2,000 ... 80½	W N Y & P gen
Cent 1st 4s	10,000 ... 80⅝	10,000 ... 51
1,000 ... 88	5,000 ... 80⅝	West Union col tr 5s
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	4,000 ... 80½	2,000 ... 109
2,000 ... 101½	6,000 ... 80⅝	
Total sales		$1,506,500

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Disputes in the Cases of Golf Ball Material, "Mercerized" Silk, and Boldini's Verdi Portrait.

The fact was made known before the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday that all of the regulation golf balls used in this country are imported. The first importation of gutta percha for the manufacture of these balls has given rise to a controversy. Gutta percha from the Malay Islands was entered at the Custom House by Spalding & Brothers, who claimed that it ought to be admitted free, as crude material.

The Collector classified the importation as a manufactured article, because before shipment it had passed through a boiling process, and a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem was assessed. The importers contend, in briefs submitted yesterday, that the boiling of the gutta percha was simply for the purpose of cleansing it and preparing it for handling in commerce.

A dispute over the classification of "mercerized" cotton goods was brought before the Board of Customs yesterday, on a protest by Converse, Stanton & Cullen. The local Appraiser and the Collector held that the goods were bleached and colored and liable to specific duties according to the number of threads. The importing firm denied that the goods were either bleached or colored, and insisted that they be admitted as unbleached cottons. Expert testimony was introduced. The Government claimed that the process of "mercerizing," by which a silk effect is imparted to the goods, was in the nature of coloring.

General Appraiser Wilbur F. Lunt has completed his investigation into the value of the three Boldini paintings which were alleged to have been undervalued in the invoices. The pictures were taken to the offices of the General Appraisers in Bleecker Street, and there examined by art experts, whose sworn testimony was subsequently taken. The valuation of only one of the three paintings was advanced by General Appraiser Lunt. This was the pastel portrait of Verdi, which was entered for duty at 1,000f., and was advanced to 5,000f. The unfinished portrait of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg was allowed to remain at its original appraisement of 1,000f., as also was the portrait of Mlle. Concha, which was entered at 2,500f.

All of these portraits are now in the hands of Collector Bidwell, and the artist owner can regain possession of them by paying the assessed duties. Should the Verdi portrait not be reclaimed it will be sold to the highest bidder.

Gross earnings	495,502	474,979	520,016
Exp. and taxes	311,285	288,812	327,765
Net earnings	184,217	186,167	192,251
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	4,061,216	3,883,768	3,988,211
Net earnings	1,554,672	1,529,591	1,527,919
CANADIAN PACIFIC for February—			
Gross earnings	1,494,597	1,272,094	1,325,256
Op. expenses	1,070,930	887,271	991,524
Net earnings	423,667	384,823	333,732
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,167,225	2,585,018	2,800,054
Net earnings	989,295	758,166	829,682
CHICAGO, BUR. & QUINCY for February—			
Gross	$3,139,716	$2,769,462	$2,568,416
Op. expenses	1,843,240	1,539,120	1,646,584
Net	1,296,476	1,230,342	921,832
Charges	890,000	876,202	881,107
Surplus	406,476	354,140	40,725
For eight months—			
Gross	29,132,588	24,026,428	24,151,406
Net	12,087,006	10,281,562	9,685,910
Surplus	917,006	3,271,947	539,572
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLA. for February—			
Gross	73,959	67,228	71,023
Expenses and txs.	50,866	44,611	49,066
Net	23,093	22,617	21,957
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross	625,100	603,495	601,043
Net	216,456	211,997	248,398
PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. for February—			
Gross	1,221,555	1,069,272	1,177,000
Op. expenses	920,214	859,800	952,390
Net	301,341	209,472	224,610
Charges	289,441	240,478	265,045
Surplus	11,900	*31,006	*40,435
For two months—			
Gross	2,536,151	2,108,424	2,413,771
Net	679,674	506,289	526,175
Surplus	142,617	*39,555	*25,698
*Deficit.			

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for February—	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$30,763	$22,922	Inc. $7,841
Net	14,134	5,828	Inc. 8,306
Total inc.	14,211	5,943	Inc. 8,268
Deficit	3,687	8,163	Dec. 4,476
From July 1—			
Gross	279,562	276,750	Inc. 2,812
Net	119,545	121,468	Dec. 1,923
Total inc.	121,753	123,933	Dec. 2,180
Surplus	1,116	11,275	Dec. 10,159
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISL. for February—	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$110,000	$108,391	Inc. $1,609
Exp. and txs.	64,238	57,144	Inc. 7,094
Net	45,762	51,247	Dec. 5,485
Int. on f'd dbt.	5,833	......	Inc. 5,833
Surplus	39,929	51,247	Dec. 11,318
From July 1—			
Gross	864,746	622,858	Inc. 241,888
Net	331,617	124,736	Inc. 206,881
Surplus	284,950	124,736	Inc. 160,214

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRAN. for February—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$554,898	$471,988	$483,470
Op. expenses	339,587	260,185	292,655
Net	215,311	211,803	190,815
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross	4,689,457	4,008,513	4,219,725
Net	2,088,022	1,780,647	1,735,650
SAN ANTONIO & ARAN. PASS for February—			
Gross	134,619	131,420	127,520
Op. expenses	116,125	111,021	98,677
Net	18,494	20,399	28,843
From July 1—			
Gross	1,443,935	1,585,545	1,359,000
Net	460,803	591,450	456,623
SOUTH. PACIFIC Lines for February—			
Gross	4,336,419	3,417,763	3,702,490
Op. expenses	2,784,620	2,474,796	2,574,896
Net	1,551,799	942,967	1,127,594
From July 1—			
Gross	37,174,640	33,535,645	35,018,142
Net	15,064,218	12,446,412	12,946,696

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for February— Total system—	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$205,267	$185,963	Inc. $19,304
Op. expenses	220,181	208,169	Inc. 12,012
Loss	14,914	22,206	Dec. 7,292
Net loss	16,457	23,905	Dec. 6,448
Charges	112,886	109,102	Inc. 3,784
Deficit	129,343	133,007	Dec. 3,664
For eight months—			
Gross	3,198,712	2,923,567	Inc. 275,145
*Net	1,025,160	910,405	Inc. 114,755
Surplus	212,316	79,859	Inc. 132,457
Railroad alone for February—	1897.	1896.	
Gross	198,733	179,040	Inc. 19,693
Op. expenses	208,767	195,528	Inc. 13,239
Loss	10,034	16,488	Dec. 6,454
Net loss	11,577	18,187	Dec. 6,610
Charges	101,748	98,238	Inc. 3,510
Deficit	113,325	116,425	Dec. 3,100
For eight months—			
Gross	2,931,875	2,647,703	Inc. 284,172
*Net	920,648	829,444	Inc. 91,204
Surplus	199,529	86,150	Inc. 161,879

*Expenses here include $51,445 charged and credited to "reserve fund."

Government receipts, from customs	558,429
Internal revenue	280,277
Miscellaneous	35,548

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

Julius Kamsler.—Judgment for $5,066.48 was yesterday entered against Julius Kamsler, liquors and restaurant, at 713 Broadway, in favor of the Columbia Bank.

Edwin Knowles.—A transcript of judgment for $8,219.47, obtained in Kings County against Edwin Knowles, the theatrical manager, in favor of the Amphion Academy Company, was yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office.

Gilbert Moore.—By order of Judge Fitzsimons, in the City Court, Howard Horton was yesterday appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Gilbert Moore, owner of the livery stable at 216 West Forty-second Street, on application of Theodore P. Hoffman.

F. C. Whitney.—Ida Mulle, who was leading lady in "The Normandy Wedding," recently produced by Frederick C. Whitney in Boston prior to its production in this city, obtained judgment yesterday in the City Court for $276, representing one week's salary and costs. A suit for $3,000 damages for breach of contract will be brought by her against Whitney in the Supreme Court.

Out of Town.

J. J. Perine.—Deputy Sheriff Carraher yesterday received an attachment for $6,298 against property in this city of John J. Perine, a hatter of Orange, N. J., in favor of Thorn & Bayley. The Deputy Sheriff served a copy of the attachment on a commission merchant at Washington Place and Greene Street.

David M. Emmons.—David M. Emmons of St. Paul, a heavy holder of the Southall time check securities, assigned Monday. Mr. Emmons is a real estate dealer and holds more than $100,000 worth of the Southall time checks. He places his assigned estate at $25,000, the greater part of which is in real estate.

Saratoga Gas and Electric Light Company.—A judgment in favor of the New York Security and Trust Company for $280,000, against the Saratoga Gas and Electric Light Company has been entered in the Saratoga County Clerk's Office. By direction of Supreme Court Justice Stover of Amsterdam the proceeds of the sale will be divided among the bondholders.

Amazon Hosiery Company.—An attachment for $12,400 was issued yesterday against property in this city of the Amazon Hosiery Company of Chicago on a promissory note dated Jan. 26, 1898, in favor of Harry R. Farjeon. Blumenstiel & Hirsch represent the creditors and filed the attachment. A receiver has been appointed for the concern and will continue the business. The property attached in this city was at 1 Greene Street.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARONSON, Aaron—Wolf Steibel	470
ALLEN, William H.—H. W. Thayer	176
ABRAHAMS, Henry J.—I. Shackman and another	378
ANDERSON, Andrew—M. A. Walker	192
BUTLER, Bridget M.—W. Tubridy and another, executors	319
BASS, Nathan—J. G. Behnken and another	85
BROADBELT, William — Simermeyer & Parry	2,019
BURNET, William B.—James Niblo	794
BANTA, Samuel—G. K. Breit	123
BENEDIX, Gustave—J. Stahl and others	26
BRINKLEY, Robert C.—A. E. Carroll	147
BENDIX, Waldemar, and Herman Davidsohn—Clinton P. Ayres and another, costs	576
BOYES, Thomas B.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company	318
BACKE, Oscar, and Alexander Lagerman, Jr.—The New Brunswick Rubber Company	2,553
COOGAN, Matthew — Michael Cavanagh, deficiency	2,104
DOUGHERTY, John M.—William J. Wiley, assignee, costs	72
DOUGHERTY, John M.—Arthur D. F. Randolph	145
DIACK, William, and James W. Mather, as assignee—H. A. Caesar, and others, costs	333
DEITCH, David—H. Koehler & Co.	919
DENNETT, Alfred W.—L. C. Levey	332
DRIGGS, Anna A.—G. H. Pierce	335
DONNELLY, Catharine—M. Katz	64
DE FONTAINE, W. Hampton—G. M. Wright, assignee	217
EBERTH, Carl—F. Garcia and others	345
ELKAN, Solomon—E. Wohlrab and another	32
EDSON, Henry T.—I. N. Ferguson	151
FORMAN, George L.—H. W. Jackson and another, trustees	580
FLEISCHER, Esther—S. Arnhold and another, trustees	236

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE City of New York—H. J. Morris and another, costs	100
THE MAYOR, &c.—William Collins	975
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE Company—Philip J. Britt, as receiver	2,496
VOTH, Richard C.—A. Hirneis	42
WORRELL, Charles G.—The H. B. Claflin Company	479
WHITE, John K.—Central National Bank of New York	25,827
WHITNEY, Frederick C.—I. Mulle	276
WACHTER, Gebhardt and Marie—Mitchell & Co.	171
WIEDEMAN, Jacob—M. Levy	247
WALLACE, Mary, administratrix—D. Mayer Brewing Company, costs	80

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,365.—Pastel paintings, from G. Boldini, Paris, Nov. 11, 1897. Painting of Mlle. Concha, by Boldini, entered at 2,500f. No advance. Painting of Mme. Ladenberg, by Boldini, unfinished, entered at 1,000f. No advance. Pastel painting of Verdi, by Boldini, entered at 1,000f., advanced to 5,000f.

17,404.—All silk, piece dyed, from Burhet, Leconte & Devery, Lyons, Feb. 16, 1898. Mousseline brilliante, 105 c-m., colored, entered at 1.50f., advanced to 1.60f. per meter. Ditto, 120 c-m., entered at 1.65f., advanced to 1.85f. per meter. Discount, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent. Cases and packing included.

17,458.—All silk, piece dyed, from M. Burckhardt, Lyons, Feb. 21, 1898. Mousseline brilliante, 54 c-m., blanc and noir, entered at .85f., advanced to .90f. per meter. Discount, 20 per cent. and 1 per cent. Cases and packing included.

17,427.—Wool dress goods, from Russmann, Galland & Wechmar, Paris, Feb. 24, 1898. 5,332, all-wool black popeline, 120 c-m., entered at 1.55f., advanced to 1.60f. per meter. Discount, 12 per cent. and 3 per cent. Add cases and packing.

17,536.—Cotton hose, fas, from Lenneberg & Meyer, Chemnitz, Feb. 12, 1898. 1,262, men's cotton half hose, entered at 2.50, advanced to 3.00 marks per dozen. 1,280, men's cotton half hose, entered at 2.05, advanced to 2.55 marks per dozen. Discount, 5 per cent. Boxes and packing included.

17,581.—Chinese merchandise, from Kwong Yuen Hing, Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1897. Teapots and baskets, entered at .18, advanced to .24 Mexican dollar per set. Ditto, entered at 3.60, advanced to 4.80 Mexican dollars per box of 24 sets. Ditto, entered at 3.20, advanced to 5.12 Mexican dollars per box of 32 sets. Ditto, entered at .40 and .45 Mexican dollar, advanced to .55 and .60 Mexican dollar per set. Silk shoes, entered at .50, reappraised at .48 Mexican dollars per case of 60 pairs. One bale of 50 medicine mats, 48 catty, entered at .50 Mexican dollar. No advance.

17,332, 17,329.—Decorated china, from George Borgfeldt & Co., Bodenbach, Jan. 24-29, 1898. 5,002, 787-5, china plates, entered at 1. florin per dozen. No advance. Discount, 1 per cent.

17,414.—Decorated china, from George Borgfeldt & Co., Sonneberg, Feb. 14, 1898. Sugars and creams, 302,811, entered at 2.90 marks per dozen. Cups and saucers, 300,311, entered at 2.00 marks per dozen. Creams, 303,011, entered at 1.40 marks per dozen. Plates, 302,011, entered at 1.75 marks per dozen. Sauce plates, 302,211, entered at 1.35 marks per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Entered discount, 5 per cent and 5 per cent. Advanced to discount of 5 per cent. only. Add cases.

17,416, 17,431.—Cut glassware, from George Borgfeldt & Co., Bodenbach, Feb. 9-17, 1898. Glass boxes, 7,005-1-3, entered at 2.10, advanced to 2.20 florins per dozen. Sugars, 7,006-1, entered at 3.30, advanced to 3.40 florins per dozen. Dredgers, 7,003-1-2, entered at 1.30, advanced to 1.35 florins per dozen. Syrups, 7,007-1, entered at 3.50, advanced to 3.65 florins per dozen. Kniferests, 7,009, entered at 1.60, advanced to 1.68 florins per dozen. Kniferests, 7,012, entered at 5., advanced to 5.25 florins per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 2 per cent. Glass dredgers, 2,275-7, entered at 1.25, advanced to 1.31 florins per dozen. Glass dredgers, 2,278-80, entered at 1.15, advanced to 1.21 florins per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 3 per cent. Add cases.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

Vice President George C. Howe of the Niagara Insurance Company of New York has returned from his inspection tour on the Pacific Coast.

The insurance on the property of John C. Ellis, 470 Sixth Avenue, which was heavily damaged by fire on Sunday, was distributed as follows: Traders' Fire of New York, $3,000; Commercial Union, $3,000. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Preferred Accident Insurance Company has paid the back license fees demanded by Insurance Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin, in accordance with its agreement to abide by the decision of the court, which was recently delivered against the Travelers' of Hartford.

At the annual election of Directors of the Niagara Insurance Company, which was held yesterday, the old board was re-elected. The result of the election will come up for confirmation at the Directors' meeting to-day, at which time the officers of the company for the ensuing year will be chosen.

Some of the policy holders of the Covenant Mutual Benefit Life Association of Galesburg, Ill., have filed a protest with the Attorney General against the proposed increase in their assessments. Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has promised to examine the affairs and condition of the association.

An attempt to purchase the charter of the Evansville Insurance Company is being made by a syndicate connected with the McGilliard Agency Company of Indianapolis. If the purchase should be consummated, the company will be operated as a life insurance company. The Evansville was reinsured some three years ago by the Phenix of Brooklyn, and was at that time bound by contract not to re-enter the fire insurance field for two years.

James E. Caldwell, the Nashville representative of the Royal Insurance Company, has resigned from the local board and is prepared to meet competition. Howell Jackson and Joseph H. Thompson, the Continental agents, will be furnished rates, will pay their pro rata of the board's expenses, and send their daily reports through the stamping office whether they join the board or not. The whole matter of the internal dissensions in Nashville is likely to be taken up by the Governing Committee of the Western Union.

The organs of the London shipping interests indicate great dissatisfaction in the home offices of British marine insurance corporations over the state of business in the United States. A report of the annual meeting of the British and Foreign seems to show a desire on the part of the management of that company to advance rates on lake marine business. Much depends upon the conference of New York marine underwriters which will be held to-morrow to receive the report of a special committee in regard to permanent organization.

Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpoel of the State Insurance Department has completed his examination of the affairs and condition of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, which was undertaken at the request of the company some ten days ago. A hearing on the report was given at Albany yesterday, at which General Manager E. E. Carley was present. The examination was invited in order to show officially the condition of the company, because of the evident desire of certain outside parties to attack the company after the change of management, effected last January. The company began business in the latter part of October, 1897, and was organized mainly through the efforts of Mr. Carley, the present manager. It is believed on good authority that the report published yesterday in regard to the company's future is entirely unfounded.

Oscar Meyer, Buffalo, and T. H. King, Arbel, Penn.

Independent Match Company of Binghamton; capital, $20,000. Directors—C. M. Stone, Edmund O'Connor, Fred Bennett, C. H. Webster, and W. G. Phelps, Binghamton.

Silverstone Brothers of New York City, to manufacture cigars; capital, $5,000. Directors—Rosa G. Bachman, Meyer Silverstone, and Abraham Silverstone, New York City.

Hahn Manufacturing Company of Manhattan, to manufacture horseshoes; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. W. Hahn, C. W. Hahn, A. J. Hahn, W. F. Hahn, and Louis Haas, New York.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.22½

CHICAGO, March 29.—Flour dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 95c; No. 2 red, $1.01¼@$1.02¼; No. 2 corn, 28¾@28⅞c; No. 2 oats, 24¾@25c; No. 2 white, free on board, 28¼@29¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 26¾@28½c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 32@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; Northwestern, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $9.37½@$9.42½; lard, per 100 lb, $4.95@$4.97½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.82½@$5.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars, cut loaf, $5.63@$5.88; granulated, $5.32@$5.57.

COTTON.

While lacking the sensational developments of Monday, cotton futures were again dominated by the political news. A steady start was made, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower, but soon after the call an easier feeling prevailed under sensational rumors that Congress would take some radical action in regard to the Cuban question. Cotton purchased on the bulge Monday afternoon was unloaded, and selling orders from the South added to the unsettled condition of the market. For a time buying for the account of Liverpool houses checked the decline, but by midday a net loss of 3@5 points was in evidence. The afternoon market was feverish. Near the close there was a partial reaction on covering. The market closed steady at a net loss of 1@3 points. Total sales futures were 102,100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.91	5.91	5.87	5.88@5.89
April	5.90	5.90	5.88	5.88@5.89
May	5.96	5.96	5.91	5.93@5.94
June	5.96	5.97	5.93	5.94@5.95
July	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.97@5.98
August	6.02	6.03	5.97	5.99@6.00
September	5.99	5.99	5.96	5.96@5.97
October	5.98	5.99	5.95	5.96@ ..
November	5.99	5.99	5.97	5.97@5.98
December	6.00	6.01	5.97	5.99@6.00
January	6.01	6.01	6.01	6.01@6.02

Southern Spot Cotton Markets—Middling: New Orleans, 5⅛c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5 9-16c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5⅝c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Middling uplands, 3⅜d; December and January, 319S; January and February, 319S; March, 319½B; March and April, 319½B; April and May, 319½B; May and June, 320S; June and July, 320B; July and August, 320½S; August and September, 320S; September and October, 319½S; October and November, 319B; November and December, 319S.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
May	98⅜	98¾	98	98⅜
July	86	86 3-16	84⅞	85½
Corn—				
May	33⅝	33⅝	33 5-16	33⅜
July	34½	34½	34⅛	34½
Oats—				
May	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	104¼	104½	101½	104¼
July	83⅜	83⅜	81⅞	81⅞
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	28¼
May	29	29	28 1-16	28⅜
July	30⅝	30⅝	30	30⅛
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	24⅛
May	24 15-16	25 1-16	24⅜	24⅞
July	23	23	22⅜	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Political news again had an important effect upon the grain markets, in fact proved to be the governing influence all day. In contrast to Monday's developments, however, the market showed decided weakness. Urgent efforts were made to unload Monday's purchases, and the market ruled more or less weak all day. The heaviest selling movement of the day occurred just before the close, when, in addition to renewed offerings for long account, prominent traders at Chicago hammered the market vigorously. Prices dropped to the lowest of the day and closed unsettled at ⅞@1⅞c net decline. Although primarily attributed to the general nervous feeling prevalent, it was intimated in some quarters that the last sensational break was in harmony with a plan of big Western operators for securing a lot of cheap July wheat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 29.—March, 95c; May, 93⅞c; July, 91@91⅛c; September, 74c; No. 1 hard, 96⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 94⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, March 29.—No. 1 Northern, 98c; No. 2 Northern, 94½c; May, 97c; July, 93⅝c.

DULUTH, March 29.—No. 1 Northern, 96¾c; May, 97¾c; July, 92¾c.

Corn.

No. 2, 35⅞c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 29¾c; No. 3, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 30@31½c; track white, 32@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 57@57½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 53@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, and 57c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Feeding, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 29.—Flour, first patents, $4.80@$5; second patents, $4.65@$4.75; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$9.75; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 140 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 120 lb, 5½@5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10 lb, 5¾@6c; 12 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 14 lb, 5¼@5⅜c; pickled shoulders, 4⅜c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾c; Western S. P., 6⅛c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@3 11-16c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—$5.22½@$5.25; city lard, $4.90 bid; refined South American, $5.90; continent, $5.50; Brazil kegs, $7; compound city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅜c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lbs, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.37½@$1.49; do, fair to good, $1.10@$1.30; do, medium, choice, $1.07½@$1.10; do, pea, choice, $1.02½@$1.05; do, medium and pea, fair to good, ...; do, red kidney, $1.67½@$1.70; do, fair to good, $1.30@$1.60; do, white kidney, $1.50; do, black turtle soup, $1.60; do, Yellow Eye, $1.25@$1.27½; do, Lima, California, $1.42½@$1.45; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, ...; 75c; do, Scotch, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c.

BUTTER—NEW—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 19½c; do, firsts, 18½@19c; do, thirds to seconds, 15½@18c; do, State, fancy, 19@19½c; do, thirds to firsts, 15½@18½c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 18½c; do, Welsh tubs, finest, 18c; dairy tubs, firsts, 16½@17½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@16c; imitation creamery, extras, 17c; do, seconds to firsts, 14@16c; factory, extras, 14½c; do, seconds to firsts, 13½@14½c; do, lower grades, 12@13c; rolls, poor to choice, 12@14c. OLD BUTTER—Creamery, Western, Summer make, best, 17@17½c; do, common to prime, 14@16c; State dairy, tubs or firkins, best, 16½@17c; do, poor to good, 13@16c; Western factory, 12@14c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, fancy, September, 8c; do, choice, 7½@7¾c; do, fair to good, 7@7¼c; do, common, 6@6½c; do, colored or white, small, fancy, September, 8¼@8½c; do, choice, 7⅞@8c; do, common to good, 6@7c; light skims, small, choice, 6@6¼c; do, large, choice, 6c; part skims, small, choice, 6c; do, large, choice, 5½c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 3½@4c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 11½@12c; State and Pennsylvania, 10½@10¾c; Western, 10½c; Southern, 10@10¼c; duck eggs, Maryland, selected, 23c; do, ungraded, 21@22c; Western and Virginia, 19@20c; other Southern, 17@18c; inferior, 14@15c; goose eggs, 65c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, Wine Sap and York Imperial, per bbl, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $3@$4; Greening, $2.50@$4.50; Baldwin, $2.50@$3.25; Spy, $2.50@$3.25; inferior fruit, $2@$2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $11.50@$13; Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.50; oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 15@25c. DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 9@10c; do, choice, 8⅝@8¾c; do, prime, 8¼@8½c; do, common to good, 4@8c; do, sun-dried, State, quarters, 3@4c; do, Southern, 2½@3⅞c; do, Southern, sliced, 3@4½c; do, chopped, 3¾@3⅞c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; raspberries, evaporated, 10c; do, sun-dried, 8c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; cherries, 15c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 8@11c; do, Royal, 5½@8c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, California, 3@8c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 40@72½c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@45c; do, no grade, 20@30c; do, salt, 40@45c; straw, long rye, 35@45c; do, oat, 30@40c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls, per lb, 10½@11c; chickens, 9@10c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@75c; geese, 75c@$1.50; pigeons, 35c. DRESSED—Fresh Killed—Turkeys, Western, straight hens, per lb, 11@12c; straight toms, prime, per lb, 9@10c; broilers, Philadelphia, 3 to 3½ lb to pair, per lb, 25@30c; do, 4 to 5 lb, 16@20c; chickens and fowls, mixed, Western, average best, 10½@11c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10½@11c; do, Western, prime, small, 10½@11c; do, large, 9½@10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, Western, 7c; capons, Philadelphia, fancy, 8 lb and over each, per lb, 16@17c; do, medium sizes, 14@15c; do, small and slips, 11@12c; do, Western, choice, 8 lb and over each, per lb, 14@15c; do, medium sizes, 12½@13½c; do, small and slips, 10@11c; ducks, Western, average best, per lb, 7@8c; do, fair to good, 5@6c; geese, Western, average best, per lb, 6½@7c; do, fair to good, 4@6c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.75@$3; do, small and poor, $1.25@$1.75. Frozen—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 13c; do, locally frozen, average best, 12@13c; do, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, fancy, soft meated, 11½@12½c; do, average, No. 1, 9@10c; do, No. 2, 6@8c; fowls, No. 1, 9@10c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, 15@17c; do, scalded, 12@14c; capons, No. 1, 15@16c; do, No. 2, 12@13c; ducks, No. 1, 8@10c; geese, No. 1, 8@9c.

GAME—Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair, $1.35@$1.40; do, pin-tails, $1.20@$1.25; do, inferior, 50c@$1. Quail, Western, per dozen, prime, $1.75@$2. English snipe, per dozen, prime, $1.75@$2. Golden plover, $1.75@$2; do, grass, $1.25@$1.50. Sand snipe, per dozen, 40@50c. Wild ducks, common, per pair, 15@25c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, per bbl, $3.50@$7; do, Southern, second crop, $3@$6; do, Maine Rose, per bbl, $3@$3.25; do, per sack, $3; do, Hebron, per sack, $2.40; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2@$2.50; do, per sack, $2@$2.40; sweet potatoes, per bbl, $2.50@$4.50; asparagus, per dozen, $2@$6; beets, Southern, per 100 bunches, $2@$5; do, Florida, per bushel crate, 75c; carrots, local, per bbl, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, per 100 bunches, $2@$5; celery, per dozen, 20@75c; cucumbers, per crate, $2.50@$4; cabbages, old, per 100, $2@$4; do, Southern, per bbl crate, $1.25@$1.75; eggplants, per bbl, $4@$8; lettuce, Southern, per basket, 25c@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.25; peppers, $1@$2; peas, Charleston, per basket, $3.50@$4; do, Florida, $1@$3; squash, old, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; do, Southern, white, per crate, $1; turnips, Russia, per bbl, 60@75c; do, white, 40@50c; radishes, per basket, 75c@$1.25; do, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; string beans, green, per crate, $1@$1.50; do, wax, $1@$2; kale, Baltimore, per bbl, 35@40c; do, Norfolk, 25@50c; spinach, Norfolk, per bbl, 25c@$1; onions, Havana, per crate, $3.50@$3.75; do, Bermuda, $3.25@$3.50; do, North Carolina, per basket, 25@50c; do, Orange County, red, per bag, 50c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; do, white, $1@$2; do, Eastern, white, per bbl, $1@$3; do, red, 75c@$1.50; do, yellow, 75c@$1.75; do, State and Western, white, per flat hoop bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 50c@$1.25; do, yellow, 75c@$1.50.

COFFEE.

Despite the fact that the visible supply for this country is again above the 1,200,000 bag mark, the situation in futures shows decided improvement. The trade was much encouraged yesterday morning by the appearance of quite a bunch of outside speculative orders. On the first call the feeling was steady, with prices 10 points higher. A rumor was in circulation in the forenoon to the effect that in the event of war with Spain a duty would be placed upon imports of coffee. This, however, made little impression on the trade. The market closed irregular at a net gain of 5@15 points. Total sales, 20,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.10
April	..	..	..	5.00@5.10
May	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15@5.20
June	..	..	..	5.15@5.25
July	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
August	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
September	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.55
November	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60
December	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.65
January	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
February	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.75
March, 1899	5.75	5.75	5.75	.. @ ..

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$000; stock, 664,000 bags. Hamburg—¼@½ pfennig net higher; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre—¾@1f net higher; total sales, 14,000 bags. January, 36.25; February, 36.50; March, 34.25; April, 34.25; May, 34.25; June, 34.50; July, 34.75; August, 35; September, 35.50; October, 35.50; November, 35.75; December, 36. Rio—No. 7, 7$775.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19@19½c; prime crude, free on boards, mills, 15@15¼c; prime Summer yellow, 22c; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 42@44c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@16c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 9c. Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; Valley, No. 1, 18@20c; Valley, No. 2, 20@22c; Valley, No. 3, 19@20c; Valley, lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@15c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

METALS.

IRON, $6.70@$6.85; COPPER, $11.87½@$12; TIN, $14.25@$14.35; SPELTER, $4.25@$4.35; LEAD, $3.72½@$3.77½.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32¾@33¼c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.67½; H, $1.77½; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.05; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.35.

CHARLESTON, March 29. — Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, March 29. — Turpentine, 29¾@30¼c. Resin, $1.20@$1.25.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—Turpentine, 30c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES unchanged. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.75; city-dressed veals, 7¼@10½c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Nothing doing. HOGS—Market lower at $3.90@$4.15.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Small Sales Effected at Private Contract—Auction Room Dealings—To-day's Sales.

[illegible] & Son have sold, for Albert Etzel to A. C. Grimme, for $25,500, the five-story brick tenement, 763 Washington Street, 22.5 by 75.8.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold, for John Davis to Gustave B. Treloar, the three-story limestone-front dwelling, 522 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 17.6 by 50 by 100.11. This transaction completes the sale of the row recently erected by Mr. Davis.

D. D. Brandt has sold, for W. E. D. Stokes to a builder, two lots on the north side of Eighty-fifth Street, 200 feet east of Riverside Drive.

Edward Polak has sold for Eliza Dunn to Mary Schillinger the house 2,129 Bathgate Avenue.

It is reported that Max Hart has purchased from Randolph Guggenheimer the property, 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Mary McWalters, for $30,465, the plot, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 112.6.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George M. Miller, trustee, for $38,000, the seven-story brick building, 97 Crosby Street 25.3 by 66; also in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Second Universalist Society of the City of New York, for $1,000, the plot, Hoffman Street, west side, 277 feet north of King's Bridge Road, 75 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Fredericka Katz, for $10,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 302 East Fiftieth Street, 18.6 by 80.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sadie B. Clocke, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 180 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114; also, at executor's sale, to Martha C. Bergman, for $4,000, the two-story and attic frame dwelling, 1,141 Washington Avenue, 22.9 by 91.4.

Peter F. Meyer & Co., sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Olivia G. Bates, for $34,250, the five-story stone-front building, with store, 42 East Nineteenth Street, 20 by 92.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $28,964, the plot, northeast corner of Brown Place and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 60 Sixth Avenue, east side, 22 feet north of Washington Place, 21 by 65, four-story brick building, with store, and two-story brick extension.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 219 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 247.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.6 by 75, three-story brick dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 241 feet west of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.11, four-story brick flat, with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, runs west 150 by south 84.6 to Southern Boulevard, thence along the latter to beginning, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,434; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By John N. Golding, public auction sale, 228 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By Solomon de Walltearss, public auction sale, Elsmere Place, south side, 25 feet west of Marmion Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; Elsmere Place, north side, 300 feet west of Marmion Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100; Jefferson, or Hughes, Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Columbine Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; Tremont Avenue, or One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 43.3 feet west of Daly Avenue, plot 36.5 by 143, with "L" at rear 50 by 45.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 38 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Elm Street, as widened, 27.6 by 102.4 by 18.3 by 100.8¾, vacant, excavated and ready for building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 223 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.10, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 212 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,048; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry S. Sayers, referee, 227, 229, and 231 East Seventy-second Street, north side, 290 feet east of Third Avenue, 75 by 102.2, three-story brick and stone tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear on 227; five-story brick tenements on 229 and 231. Due on judgment, $27,845; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 18 West Ninety-third Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,449.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 119 to 125 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $69,710.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 231 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 408.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,114.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 518 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 208 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 17 by 80, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,012.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, Vyse Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,854.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James M. Ward, referee, 195 East Third Street, north side, 103 feet west of Avenue B, 24 by 96.2, four-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $2,016; subject to other mortgages for $12,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 13.6 feet west of Exterior Street, for a two-story frame shed, 93 by 42, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 303 and 305 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.6, Joshua T. Howes of 187 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Edwin C. Georgi of 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 108 and 110 Eldridge Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 38.6 by 78, Kidansky & Fine of 309 Henry Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 22 Rivington Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 87.4, Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 233 Lenox Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 200.2 feet west of First Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 73.6, Cecelia Haft of 15 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $69,000.

No. 150 Madison Street, for a six-story brick flat with store, 25 by 88.2, Samuel J. Ruths of 22 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $22,000.

No. 48 Harrison Street, for a five-story brick store and lofts, 21.11 by 75, Annie S. Miller of 37 West Eighty-third Street, owner; Palliser, Palliser & Co. of 237 East Forty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

Eightieth Street, northwest corner of Columbus Avenue, for a ten-story brick flat, with stores, 51.2 by 92.8, Henriette K. White of 208 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Henry F. Cook of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $235,000.

No. 20 East Seventeenth Street, for an eight-story brick warehouse, 25 by 92, George W. Levy of 121 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $95,000.

Alterations.

No. 321 East Seventeenth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Philip Scheu of 440 East Sixteenth Street, owner; E. W. Dreis, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,147 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building, James D. Black of 48 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 19 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

Amsterdam Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to remove a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 27.3, to One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, Peter F. Haines, of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 29.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 25.4 ft n of 180th St, 25.4x88.6x25.2x92.4; Marcus Nathan and wife to Bridget Mathews	1
BEEKMAN ST, 136 and 138, and 169 William St; Centre St 218, 220, 222, 217, 219, and 143 and 145 Elm St; 13th St, 24 and 26 East, and 68, 70, and 74 Thompson St; Spring St, 345 and 347, and 88 University Place; Piers 23 and 24 East River, 1-24th part of all; William T. Van Zandt to Marie A. Van Zandt and another	1
BUCKHOUT ST, n s, 289 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Annie F. Vreeland to Jacob F. Paulsen	2
CEDAR ST, n e corner of West St, 50.6x46x64.9x47.2; L. Napoleon Levy to Germania Life Insurance Company	1
CRESCENT AV, s e s, 69.10 ft n e of Hughes Av, 29.6x89.3x28x107.11; Mary Woods to Winifred A. Beisiegel	2
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 75th St, 17.2x79.6; James K. Atkinson to Lotta C. Hall	2
LOGAN ST, n s, Lots 53 and 54, map of Village of William's Bridge, 50x100; George W. Benjamin and wife to Albert N. Tunstall	1,800
MADISON AV, w s, 24.8 ft n of 30th St, 24.8x95; Albert Crane, executor, to Albert Crane	50,000
MONROE ST, 235, n s, 168 ft e of Scammel St, 23.8x96x24x96; Louis Gordon and others to Freda L. Shapiro	1
MORNINGDALE AV EAST, e s, 66.10 ft n of 121st St, 60x100; Marian E. Moore to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	100
PERRY ST, s s, 80 ft w of Washington St, 20x78.7x20x78; Sarah M. Mandeville and another to Mary A. Collins	100
PERRY ST, s s, 80 ft w of Washington St, 20x78.7x20x78; William H. Mandeville and others, executors, to Mary A. Collins	12,000
PLOT OF LAND in Baychester, on n w s of lands of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, containing 10 53-100 acres; Edward Gottheimer to Patrick J. Sweeney	1
PLOT at Baychester, on n w s of lands of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, containing 10 53-100 acres; Emanuel G. Bach to Edward Gottheimer	1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75 ft s of 88th St, 25.8x100; Joshua W. Sharpe and wife to Henry D. Pierce and wife	1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75 ft s of 88th St, 25.8x100; Henry D. Pierce and another to Joshua W. Sharpe	1
RIVINGTON ST, 229, 25x63; Mollie Rosenswig and others to Hannah Nathan	1
RIVINGTON ST, 229, 25x63; Rebecca Nathan and another to Hannah Nathan	1
ROGERS PLACE, w s, 233.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x72.4x50x72.10; George Woltjen and wife to George Hooks	1
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 75 ft n of 137th St, 25x102.9x25x102; Herman Schmuck and others to Helen L. Sullivan	22,000
WATER ST, s s, 57.8 ft e of Montgomery St, 25.8x74.4; Dennis Hayes and wife to Patrick Hayes, ½ part	1
WEST BROADWAY, s e corner of Prince St 101x75; T. Quincey Browne and wife to Gerald Wyman	1
2D AV, n e corner of 27th St, 24.9x100; Nathan S. Hart and wife to Frank W. Dykeman	16,000
2D AV, n e corner of 27th St, 24.9x100; Frank W. Dykeman to Solomon Weinhandler	46,000
11TH AV, w s, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, 19.9x70; Margaretha C. Giegrich to Andrew K. Baum	16,000
3D ST, s s, 205 ft e of Avenue B, 200x216; Avenue A, s w corner of 3d St, 205x108; 3d St, 2d St, Av A, and Westchester Creek; Albert Crane and others to Albert Crane, ¼ part	1,500
3D ST, 235 East, 20.3x96; Christina Schneider and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another	1
10TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Irving N. Tompkins, referee, to Elizabeth W. Gwynne	50
12TH ST, s s, 122 ft e of Avenue B, 20x90; Mary Betz to Schanett Oppenheim	1
34TH ST, s s, 92 ft w of 2d Av, 15x98.6; John H. Hull and wife to Andrew E. Townsend	11,000
51ST ST, s s, 260 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, to Frederic A. Tanner and another	12,500
52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6; George Hooks and wife to George Woltjen	1
52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6x—x96.1; William F. Cox and wife to George Hooks	1
64TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Albert Crane and others, executors, to Albert Crane	12,000
64TH ST, 141 West, 17.6x100.5; Benjamin F. Cohen and wife to Mary T. Quirk	1
65TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.5; Albert Crane and others, executors, to Albert Crane	18,000
69TH ST, n s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.5; John T. Farley and wife to George E. Dodge	1
75TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Thomas O'Keefe to Henry H. Jackson	7,000
75TH ST, 321 East, 25x102.2; Henry H. Jackson and wife to Julius E. Steiber	7,500
75TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Henry H. Jackson and wife to Julius E. Steiber	7,500
76TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Amelia Ihlenburg and others, executors, to Edward Ihlenburg	4,600
82D ST, s s, 231.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Ida Sisch to Philip Potash	1
82D ST, 201 East; Philip Potash and wife to Ida Sisch	13,000
82D ST, 201 East, 18.2x82.3x18.2x82.2; Ida Sisch to Selma Sisch and another	1
86TH ST, s s, 97.1 ft w of Avenue A, 30.11x102.2; James H. Hamersley and wife to Charles J. Wichmann	100
86TH ST, s s, 188.6 ft w of Avenue A, 30.3x102.2; James H. Hamersley and wife to Frederick W. Wichmann	100
86TH ST, s s, 128 ft w of Avenue A, 30x102.2; James H. Hamersley to Charles J. Wichmann	100
86TH ST, s s, 158.3 ft w of Av A, 30.3x102.2; James H. Hamersley to Frederick W. Wichmann	100
99TH ST and 100th St, 1st Av and exterior street, block; Albert Crane and others executors, to Albert Crane	35,000
103D ST, 13 and 15 West, 54.4x100.11; Furman V. Gaines and another to Anna S. Hemphill	100
104TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11; Isaac E. Sternberg to Simon Sternberg	8,500
117TH ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Charles Riley to David Burton	44,000
117TH ST, 337 and 339 East, 50x100.11; Louis Schworer and wife to George Schworer	27,500
124TH ST, 210 West, 16x½ block; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Frank L. Liese	7,500
131ST ST, 161 West, 16x99.11; Annie McReynolds as executrix, to Martha Moorhead	12,000
135TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; Augusta N. Brunjes to Henry Meyer and wife	6,000
137TH ST, n s, 1,150 ft w of Home Av, 159x100x174x100; John McLoughlin, as executor, to Herman Schmuck and another	1
142D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.10; Andrew A. Bibby to George T. Arnoux	16,000
142D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.10; David Stewart to Andrew A. Bibby	1
143D ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Theodore A. Klenke and wife to Ulysses S. Tanco	10
143D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Ulysses S. Tanco to Theodore A. Klenke	10
144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Mazie M. Shaw and another to George F. Lewis	10
149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ernst Marx Nathan Company to Elizabeth Moore	100
161ST ST, n s, 136.11 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 18x99.11; William Broadbelt to Herman Kertscher	1
162D ST, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, runs n w 6.2x n e 100x s e 6.3x s w 100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Elizabeth Meyer	1
184TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 25x96; Rosa H. Butenschon to Edward E. France	1

Recorded Leases.

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 285.7 ft w of Broadway, 37.6x93.11; Trustees of Sailors' Harbor to Joseph Thorn and another, executors	$1,350
HESTER ST, 102, store, &c.; M. Epstein to Louis Greenbaum	684
LAND UNDER WATER, on w s of Harlem River, at n line of estate of William Lynch, runs n 500 ft to a street or place x—x320 to n s of estate of William Lynch x e — to beginning; the City of New York to the Manhattan Railway Company, 10 years	6,500
MADISON AV, 1,695, store; Clara Strauss to Otto Kuhlmann	1,200
WASHINGTON ST, 832; estate of Catharine M. O'Neill and others to August Beringer, 2 1-6 years	720
5TH AV, 127, upper floors; Susan M. C. Livingston to A. Edmonds, 4 1-12 years	900
8TH AV, 75; Schuyler Philip, as executor, to William Grossman, 5 years	2,000
8TH AV, 2,633, store, &c.; Aaron Bader to Sigmund Elkin, 3 years	420
63D ST, 33 East; Bertha Rosenstein to Julius Rudisch, 3 years	2,300
121ST ST, 19 West; Amy U. Boardman to Joseph Libmann, 3 years	420

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOUX, George T., to Andrew A. Bibby; n s of 142d St, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year	$7,000
BAUM, Andrew K., to Margaretha C. Giegrich; w s of 11th Av, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, demand	3,000
BEISIEGEL, Winifred A., to John F. Steeves; s e s of Crescent Av, 69.10 ft n e of Jefferson or Hughes Av, 4 months	3,000
BIBBY, Andrew A., to J. Frederic Kernochan and another, trustees; 142d St, n s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year	3,500
BROADBELT, William, to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 161st St, 99.11 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 1 year	2,500
BROADBELT, William, to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 161st St, 154.11 ft e of Grand Boulevard and 10 adjoining lots, 1 year, (eleven mortgages)	28,900
BROADBELT, William, to Bradley L. Eaton; n s of 161st St, 400.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	2,764
CLARKE, Lena W., to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors; 97th St, n s, 402 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years	13,000
COHEN, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 181 to 187 2d St, 1	31,500
CORPORATION OF MEMORIAL BAPTIST Church of Christ, to American Baptist Missionary Union; Washington Square South, s s, 65.5 ft w of Thompson St, 64.7x100.1x65.3x100.1	40,000
CORPORATION OF MEMORIAL BAPTIST Church of Christ to American Baptist Missionary Union; Washington Square South, s w corner of Thompson St, 18x80x80x100	300,000
DEVLIN, William J., to Elizabeth C. Gessner; n e corner of 34th St and 10th Av, 5 years	22,500
DEYERBERG, Friedrich, to Carl G. Wolff; 329 East 170th St, 5 years	1,500
DODGE, George E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 69th St, 82 ft e of West End Av, 2 years	5,000
ENTZ, Mary L., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 83d St, s s, 105 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years	3,800
FRICK, Mary, to Louis F. Mahler; 152 East 106th St, 1 year	3,500
GEORGE, James H. and Mary A., to Richard Grant; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 11 ft n of 187th St, — to 187th St, 1 year	12,000
GLOVER, Frances L., to Henry J. S. Hall and others, trustees; Platt St, 17, 1 year	10,000
GRIFFITH, Charles W., to Alfred B. Scott; s w corner of Boulevard and 140th St, 1 year	7,000
HALL, Lotta C., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 1,054 Lexington Av and 124 to 130 East 75th St, 1 year	30,000
HEMPHILL, Anna S., to Furman V. Gaines and another; 13 and 15 West 103d St, 1 year	7,000
HERMES, George, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 30th St, s s, 391.2 ft e of 2d Av, 2½ years	8,000
HOLLY, Augustus F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 111th St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 100x171.10 to Cathedral Parkway, 1 year	85,000
HYLAND, William J., to Mitchel Valentine; 5th St, s s, Lot 96, map of Unionport, 2 years	5,000
KERVAN, Matthew C., to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 113th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, demand	2,500
LIESE, Frank L., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; s s of 124th St, 145 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years	6,000
LORBER, Adolf, to Louis Maas; 276 Grand St, 1 year	1,000
MANDEVILLE, Emma L., to Laura N. Richard; Union Av, n e s, 200 ft w of Emmet St, 3 years	5,800
McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Joseph and Elise Grundler; s w corner of 149th St and Trinity Av, 2 years	3,000
MEYER, Elizabeth, to John B. Pine, trustee; Elton Av, 699, s s, 25 ft n of 155th St, 3 years	12,000
MEYER, Elizabeth, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n e s of 162d St, 80.6 ft s e of Brook Av, demand	1,000
MOORE, Elizabeth, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s s of 149th St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year and ½ year, (two mortgages)	28,000
O'BRIEN, Henry S., to William R. Hutton and another, trustees; n s of 31st St, 188.9 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years	25,000
O'BRIEN, Henry S., to Elizabeth Randol; n s of 31st St, 188.9 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years	5,000
QUIRK, Mary T., to Benjamin F. Cohen; n s of 64th St, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year	3,000
ROUTH, Margaret T., to Deborah Neagle; 133d St, 18 West, 1 year	500
SHAPIRO, Freda L., to Louis Gordon and others; 235 Monroe St, installments	500
SIMON, Monroe L., to Rudolph Schoverling and another, trustees; 367 West 126th St, 3 years	15,000
STEIBER, Julius E., to Henry H. Jackson; n s of 75th St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2, 5 months, (two mortgages)	15,000
TANCO, Ulysses S., to Randolph W. Townsend; 225 West 143d St, 3 years	17,000
TUNSTALL, Albert N., to George W. Benjamin; Lots 53 and 54, map of lots in William's Bridge, property of W. F. Duncan, 3 years	800
WEISS, Samuel, to Louis Tobias and others, trustees of Henry Harris; 952 2d Av, 5 years	7,000
WIEDHOPF, Jacob, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 103d St, n s, 80.2 ft w of Park Av, demand	14,500
WOOD, May S., to Sophie V. S. Lester; 11th St, 271, n s, 176.9 ft w of 4th St, 2 years, gold	4,000
WOOD, Robert C., to William D. and Wells Olmsted, executors of John Olmsted; Plots 272 to 275, map of Oloff Park, Yonkers, 3 years, (re-recorded)	2,500
WYANT, Samuel, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 71st St, 415 ft e of West End Av, 3 years	9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BENSON, Sarah V., to Sarah V. Benson, as general guardian, &c.	$12,000
BENJAMIN, George W., to John Bussing, Jr.	300
BLOOD, Isabell M., to Fannie M. Koss	3,000
BURTON BROTHERS & CO. to John L. Garvey	600
CRANE, Charlton W., to J. Romaine Brown	1
ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	180,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Marian E. Moore	8,250
GAINES, Furman V., and another to William Herz	Nominal
GOLDSMITH, Moses, to Alfred T. Leward	3,500
HAWKINS, Naomi E., to Elizabeth S. Hart	Nominal
HOFFMANN, Edward T., to William Hartfield	3,000
HOHL, Charles, to Augustus Gareiss	2,000
HUNTER, Frances A., executrix, to Leila A. Wilcox	10,000
KIMBERLY, Louisa, to the New York Loan and Improvement Company	52,000
NEW YORK SKIN AND CANCER HOSPITAL to the New York Loan and Improvement Company	29,000
O'NEILL, Eliza, to Katie T. O'Neill	Nominal
POWERS, James G., to Catherine and another	1,519
STIGELER, Wilhelmine C., to Mary E. Wetzel	2,000
THE PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND Society to the Metropolitan Savings Bank	22,000
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Samuel Weil	Nominal
WILCOX, Leila A., to Frances A. Hunter	10,000
WILHELM, Nicholas, to Burton Brothers & Co.	700

Mechanics' Liens.

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 153d St, 25x100; John Madden against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor	$181
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 186th St, 25x100; James A. Schurman against Henry Masson, owner; Robert Pickens, contractor	25
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 15th St, 114x60; Mayor, Lane & Co. against Mary and Frank P. Dussie, or Drusie, owners; George Lier, contractor	125
53D ST, 315 East; Ignatz J. Barth against Margaret White, owner and contractor	144
84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Orrin D. Person against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor	556
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Joseph Cirrito against Rose Wiederman, owner and contractor	3,550
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Orrin D. Person against Rose Wiederman, owner; Vincent Cirrito, contractor	443
105TH ST, s s, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 85.8x100; Orrin D. Person against Vincent Cirrito, owner and contractor	947
109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Orrin D. Person against Vincent Cirrito, owner and contractor	54
109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Christ Anderson against James H. Havens, owner; Max J. Katz, contractor	267
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor; John Kaiser, contractor	201
150TH ST, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Max Walther against George Pickel, owner; Patrick Donohue, contractor	112

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

2D ST, 181 to 187; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, with Louis Cohen, 10 payments	$31,500
149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, with Elizabeth Moore, 11 payments	18,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,627; John A. Rutherford against Hannah Wallach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

BROOK AV, w s, 75.1 ft s of 163d St, 25x62.3x25.2x60.4; Emma Hassey against Lewis Z. Bach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Hassey.

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 136th St, 100x100; August Schieck against Fritz Selje, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th St.,) 55; Louis and John Bossert against Edward R. Poerschke, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, F. Obermier.

WESTCHESTER AV, to King's Bridge Highway, n e corner of Old Boston Post Road, 97.5x108x112x109.5; the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Allen G. Macdonell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. G. Whitaker.

2D AV, 155; Marion Lathers against William Lathers and others, (partition;) attorney, H. E. Lee.

2D AV, 155; Deborah L. Hohlweck against Mary Fisher and others, executors, (partition;) attorney, William R. Page.

3D AV, w s, 180 ft n of 172d St, if extended, 100.2x105.6x100x95.6; Luciano Pasca against Matthew R. D'Amora and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

50TH ST, 331 East; James W. and Jenny A. Gerard against Anita Pinto and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

68TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; William T. Ryle and others against Anna Jordan, (action to obtain injunction, &c.;) attorneys, Putney & Bishop.

136TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Augustus G. Cobb against Matilda Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

147TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Prospect St, 24.3x100; August Schieck against Anna C. Schmidt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion.

20—Weinstein vs. Flaxman.
Appeal from order of City Court.
1—Kugelman vs. Hirschman.
Appeals from District Courts.
46—Thornall vs. Turner.

49—Mulligan vs. Cox.
7—Harlem Reporter Co. vs. Moffett.
26—Bernstein vs. Heinemann.
33—Feldman vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Butler vs. Richardson.
2—Stevens vs. Stansfield.
3—Cowles vs. Cowles.
4—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
5—Dehorest vs. Lynch.
6—People, &c., vs. Giallorenzo.
7—Rothschild vs. Rothschild.
8—Trahan vs. Trahan.
9—Bucki vs. Bucki.
10—Cash vs. Roosevelt.
11—Brophy vs. same.
12—Brady vs. Rothschild.
13—Bernheimer vs. Forsch.
14—Herter Brothers vs. Yerkes.
15—In re Wilkins Place.
16—In re East 176th St.
17—In re 169th St.
18—Fortunato vs. Mayor, &c.
19—Miller vs. Miller.
20—Millar vs. Jones.
21—Oppenheimer vs. Tamsen.
22—Forge vs. Ives.
23—Cohen vs. Cohen.
24—Crain vs. Kearney.
25—In re Biggio.
26—Gould vs. McGillin.
27—McGillin vs. Claflin.
28—Cooper vs. Hills Bros. Co.
29—Weldon vs. Brown.
30—In re Schaefer.
31—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—Fuerstenberg vs. Am. Soda Fountain Co.
33—In re Elmwood Cycle Co.
34—Burns vs. N. Y. Transfer Co.
35—McHugh vs. same.
36—Sawyer vs. White.
37—Brewer vs. Ochs.
38—Daly vs. Williams.
39—Smith vs. McGillin.
40—Munson Belting Co. vs. Austin.
41—Bode vs. King.
42—Fischer vs. Friedel.
43—Schinotti vs. Cuddy.
44—Glickman vs. Loew.
45—Paddock vs. Arnold.
46—Humfreville vs. Kent.
47—Rowland vs. Nat. Spirometer Co.

48—Brewer vs. Cohn.
49—Union Assoc. Press vs. same.
50—Lecour vs. Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank.
51—Boyce vs. Boyce.
52—Kauffeld vs. Lyman.
53—McGinty vs. Thorp.
54—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Hogencamp.
55—Allaire vs. Allaire.
56—Dryfoos vs. Dryfoos.
57—Union Distilling Co. vs. Rosenbaum.
58—McIntyre vs. Ruckle.
59—People, &c., vs. Smith.
60—Friedman vs. Sternbach.
61—In re Brook Av.
62—Wolmer vs. Gunin.
63—Tucker vs. Parisian Comb Co.
64—People, &c., vs. Hibbert.
65—In re Edgecombe Road.
66—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
67—Welch vs. Welch.
68—In re Hope, Koven & Co.
69—Davis vs. Hacker.
70—People ex rel. Clark vs. Coler.
71—Haines vs. Cushman.
72—Siegbert vs. Simonson.
73—Meyer vs. Hopple.
74—Pendleton vs. Johnson.
75—Ernst vs. Mahon.
76—Lange vs. Hirsch.
77—Abegg vs. Arnsky.
78—Keech vs. Man. Ry. Co.
79—Neilson vs. same.
80—King vs. same.
81—Armstrong vs. same.
82—Howard vs. same.
83—Neilson vs. same.
84—Schoolhouse vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn.
85—Moran vs. Vreeland.
86—Alexander vs. Quigley.
87—Hauck vs. Met. Traction Co.
88—In re Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory.
89—Miller vs. Miller.
90—People, &c., vs. Stack.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

6575—Schiavello vs. Schiavello.
6588—Noquis vs. Noquis.
6152—Brandt vs. Brandt.
5164—Erickson vs. Erickson.
5902—Park vs. Park.
6574—Kornblum vs. Kornblum.
6577—Silverstein vs. Silverstein.
6585—Schlegel vs. Schlegel.

6589—Drucker vs. Drucker.
6391—Thomas vs. Thomas.
5165—Bogart vs. Bogart.
4881—Cohn vs. Cohn.
6561—Burke vs. Burke.
6580—Dondeso vs. Dondeso.
6586—Soschnitzky vs. Soschnitzky.
6135—Brien vs. Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6340—Manuel vs. Muller.
6027—Spieler vs. Spieler.
5364—Gabriel vs. Sicilian Asphalt Co.
2740—Ross vs. Schade.
6302—Van Arnberg vs. Smith.
5431—Milne vs. Northwestern Life Assur. Co.
5405—Morean vs. Rosenstein.
6230—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Broade.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6088—Roberts vs. Roberts.

5815—Pierson vs. Van Bergen.
5898—Phelan vs. Phelan.
5739—Phoenix Nat. B'k vs. Reim.
6107—Mount Morris B'k vs. Roosevelt.
6126—Klinkenberg vs. Klinkenberg.
6232—Mikola vs. Mikola.
6244—Nat. B'k of Deposit vs. Sardy.
6251—Shepard vs. Arnoldt.
6315—McKnight vs. Geon.
6329—Van Buren vs. Heinrich.
6337—Carswell vs. Burrell.
6341—Rossut vs. Ernst.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred Causes.

15269—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15351—Buderus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15350—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15234—Read Fertilizer Co. vs. Wells.
9987—Wannemaker vs. Nalle.
13626—Heffernan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
15060—Calahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
12798—Herzfeld vs. Strauss.

15714—Dunkin vs. Nafis.
15306—Fleischer vs. Altman.
13154—Coppolo vs. Cosgrove.
14061—Sheffield vs. Trustees, &c., of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Assn.
12188—Salazer vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
15264—Rush vs. Bishop.
15278—Schulze vs. same.
15279—Same vs. same.
12498—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Fennessey.
15117—Trowbridge vs. Turner.
14905—Walker vs. Altman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8038—Jacobs vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8085—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Weil.
8326—Reynolds vs. Snaith.
8045—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10034—Armstrong vs. Dore.
10094—Goldstein vs. Green.
10101—Bunzl vs. Langenzen.
10111—Same vs. same.
8156—Carragher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

8157—Kennedy vs. same.
9083—Boney vs. Smith.
9799—Bushnell vs. Noble.
10445—Miller vs. Howe.
7793—Berks vs. Dewey.
6508—Bachman vs. Bachman.
10389—Hanan vs. Balcorn.
9909—Calkins & Co. vs. Bissinger.
10414—Johnston vs. Paterson.
10600—Spielman vs. Lecor.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10889.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII. and XI. for trial.

9036—Streat vs. Pautasote Leather Co.
9122—Loughlin vs. Hall Signal Co.
9137—Gibbs vs. Fehn.
8930—Moross vs. Cohen.
768—Deering vs. Riley.
8315—Richter vs. Luning.
8295—Burke vs. the Mayor, &c.
10147—Taylor vs. Solomon.
10155—Solomon vs. Barry.
10168—Burkart vs. Piercy.

10279—Oppenheimer vs. Hoyt.
10307—Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co. vs. Jeffery.
10311—Stillman vs. Roberts.
9124—O'Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10330—Lemberger vs. Walton.
10334—St. Nich. P. E. Church vs. Sanker.
10339—Kelly vs. Kitching.
9058—Acer vs. Damen.
8175—Kaiser vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8229—Same vs. Weil.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1348—Contested will of Henry A. Hulburt.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.
Margaret Adelbart.
Conrad Knaus.
James A. Barnett.

Adolph Starke.
Catherine McCarthy.
Samuel H. McIlroy.
George Doyle.
At 2 P. M.
John E. Jones.
Clara M. Webster.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 11 A. M. Equity and nonjury cases. Calendar clear.

268—Heagney vs. Joss.
275—Padula vs. Connor.
277—Pucci vs. J. Altieri Con. Co.

279—Luongo vs. Blumenthal.
281—Lamrowitz vs. Sullivan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.

1—John Sceplik.
2—May Adams.
3—Caesar Angelis.
4—Albert J. Pierce.
6—Emilia Kamber.
7—Aaron Kohn.
8—Liberto Cipolla.
9—Frank Parascandola.
10—George Kitchen.
11—William Ahearn.
12—James Ames.
13—Frank Harmann.
14—Elizabeth Hartell.
15—Ida Allen.

16—William Sommers.
17—Adele Du Bois.
18—Herman Meyer.
Pleadings.
1—Emil Guzman.
2—Frank Dunn, Philip Dunn.
3—Levi Pullerson.
4—John Clark, Frank McKenna.
5—John Wilson.
6—Charles Riker.
7—Harry C. Frost.
8—Andrew Wagner.
9—John Walker.
10—Hugh Higgins.
11—Thomas J. Moore.
12—Louis Hughes.
13—Peter Rooney.
14—Hugo Hoffman.
15—John Fossor.
16—Joseph Borgenichet.
17—Alexander Merculiano.

18—David Maxwell.
19—George W. Glatts.
20—Theodore Allen, Edward Hoyne, Edward Mahon, William Ball, William Cook.
21—August Brunner.
22—Leslie Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy for the People.

1—John J. Kennedy.
2—Sophia C. Smith.
3—Abraham Cohen.
4—Annie Charlton, Maggie Cummings.
5—James Rogers, William May.

6—Chas. W. Waldman.
7—Louis Berman.
8—John Corcoran, Frank Fox, Thomas Wheeler.
9—Charles Rovatzos.
10—Joseph Avellanet.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Walsh for the People.

1—George W. Duval.
2—Henry Hechler.
3—Max Eisenstein.
4—John Murphy.
5—Harry Davis.
6—John Thompson.
7—Thomas Scott.

8—Frank Davis.
9—James Adrian.
10—Mary Grunfeld.
11—Marx Eisenberg.
12—Joseph Brusak.
13—Frank Ganns.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Byrnes and Cowan for the People.

1—John Worthington.
2—Patrick Finn.
3—Lena Cohen.

4—Elsie Warren, Mazie McBride.
5—Gaetano Difiglio.
6—George W. Wilson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Smith vs. Poetschke—Hal Bell. Matter of S. M. Bixby & Co.—James P. Davenport. Woerishoffer vs. Stern—N. A. Elsberg. Cuthbert vs. Sullivan—Daniel P. Ingraham. Entz vs. Smith—Albert J. Adams. Cooper vs. Cooper—Donald McLean.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Landsberg vs. Brenen—Thomas C. Kinney. Casey vs. Hammerstein—Norman T. M. Melliss.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Stones vs. Stones—Charles S. Foote.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Erlwein vs. Erlwein—Wilbur McBride.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Theodore Greentree vs. Dennis J. Menton—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Saugerties Bank vs. James C. Mack—Gerald F. Shepard.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V. Keogh, J.

2878—Davine vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2898-2899—Frederick vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4526—Egan et al. vs. Supreme Council C. B. L.
2925—N. Y. State Banking Co. vs. Urso.
2928—Cady vs. B'klyn Union Pub. Co.
2934—Loser vs. Condensed Milk Co.
2945—O'Reilly vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2950—Pritchard vs. Met. St. R. R.
5156—Hinman vs. Devlin et al.
2824—Black vs. Van Brunt et al.
427-428—Dykman vs. Keeney et al.
2773—Muller vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2955—Hutchinson vs. Monaghan.
2962—Loughran vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

2365—Fisher vs. Nassau R.
2992—Smith vs. Minnick.
2993—Clarke vs. Kalbfleisch.
2994—Redfield vs. Willis.
3016—Sitzman vs. Solomon.
3021—Ibert vs. Lotz.
3032—Hedden vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
3050—D'Arcy vs. Long Island R. R.
3051—Butcher vs. Sallien.
3053—Farrell vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3054—McCauley vs. Pakas.
3060—Kings Co. Baking Co. vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
3065—Eisolt vs. Abbe.
3072—Wendel vs. Korb[illegible]
5064—Osnowitz vs. Berkowits.
1789—Gibbons et al. vs. Bush Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

3075—Larson vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R.
3076—Johnston vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.
3077—Gascoyne vs. B'kl'n Heights R. R.
3078—Duck vs. Nassau R. R.
3079—Lewis vs. Nassau R. R.
3080—Seitz vs. Schwitkes.
3081-3082—Helmke vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3083—Tichy vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3084-3085—Miln vs. Nassau R. R.
3086-3091—Frank Brewing Co. vs. Hammersen.
3087—Van Iderstine vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3088—Reynolds vs. Press Publishing Co.
3089—Martin vs. Palmer.
3090—Johnson vs. Lord.
3093—Schleicher vs. Reimers et al.
3094—Griffin vs. Cropsey et al.
3095—Baker vs. Balmer.
3096—Godkin vs. Becker et al.
3097—Dowd vs. McAvenney.
3098—Raymond vs. Hoffman.
0899—Sacks vs. Bothwell.
3100—Roulston vs. Brennan.
3101—Cassidy vs. B'klyn El. R. R.
3102-3103—Fletcher vs. Nassau R. R.
3104—Harrison vs. Nassau R. R.
3105—Adams vs. Gifford.
3106—Campomenosi vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3107—Downes vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
3108—Smith et al. vs. Stewart.
3109—Shipley vs. Sempler et al.
3110—Long Island Brewery vs. Hitchings et al.
3111—Jenkins vs. Herrman the Great Co.
3112—Slocum vs. Sutherland.
3114—Bagully vs. Lees et al.

3115—Riley vs. Pollatshek.
3117—Brownell vs. Ehrich.
3118—Seitz vs. Schachner.
3119—Clark vs. Manhattan R. R.
3120—Brennan vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
3121—Galvin vs. Bennett.
3122—Hunter vs. Aikens.
3123—Dubee vs. Michaels.
3124—Frasey vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3125—Barber vs. Osterman.
3126—McDonald vs. Hill.
3127—Hohn vs. Lipsius Brewing Co.
3128—O'Dea vs. Aldrich.
3129—Bardouine vs. Healy.
3130—Farrington vs. Ossining Electric R. R.
3131—Conklin vs. Johnson.
3132—Ridge vs. Long Island Brewery.
3133—Tully vs. Phoenix Paper Co.
3134—Hofheimer vs. Tate et al.
3135—Haibloom vs. same.
3136—Garrity vs. Murray et al.
3138—Hodgins vs. Carlin et al.
3139—Gaffney vs. same.
3140—Farrell vs. Sherman Iron Works.
3141—Morrissey vs. same.
3142—Perry vs. same.
3143-3144—Competiello vs. Canciarella.
3145—Mullen vs. Tyler.
3146—Bode vs. Demuth.
3147—Rippe vs. Met. St. Railroad.
3148—Kelly vs. Norwich and N. Y. Trans. Co.
3149—Faber vs. Lewis.
3150—Worthen vs. Morris.
3151—French vs. Smith et al.
3152—Hart et al. vs. Marson.
3153—Johnson vs. Richardson.
3154—Simovitz vs. Met. St. R. R.
3155—Parisi vs. Pirro.
3157—Lowrey vs. Satterlee et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3157.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Van Wyck, J.

310—Whalen vs. Hall.

130—Dougherty vs. Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J. Demurrers.

995—William T. Dufek vs. Edward Wilke.
451—Michael O'Deay vs. Oscar L. Schwencke.
469—George P. Kraules vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co.
455—Rocco Fazzolare vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.

471—Alta R. Newman vs. Frank Speciall.
127—Hannah Johnson vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
261—Elizabeth Hawkins vs. Thomas Branagan.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

James Nash.
Joseph Kane.
John Thompson.
George Rasmussen.
Frank Eberhardt.
John O'Hara.

Michael Gilligan.
Louis Glaser.
William Ford.
Joseph Agerno.
Antonio D'Anese.
Giuseppe Mastamaria.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Mary Ann Lee, Sarah Westcott, Matilda M. Tedlie, Catharine Rush, Mary E. Langan, John Corbet, Lucien Birdseye, Rosanna Coyle, N. E. Palmer, Henry J. Sharman, Rachel Smith, Elizabeth Kavannagh, Henry C. Benson, James Brady, David F. Beck, Garret Murray, Elizabeth Kettler, Margaret Hunter, Margaretha Hemmer, Esther Parks, Pauline Schneidler, Katharina Schneidler, and Rachel Smith.

The estates of Ursula Dietz, Elizabeth Chapman, M. Howell Topping, and John F. Stellin.

The revocation of administration of Maria Hollderlin.

The administration of Bridget Martin and B. A. Dodge.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—24—Will of Mary O'Neil, 14—Will of Edward Kane. 26—Will of Adam Hudson, 20—Accounting of Joseph A. St. John. 25—Will of William Smith. 27—Will of Susan M. Sparling.

A. OAKEY HALL A CATHOLIC.

The ex-Mayor and His Wife Converts to the Teaching of the Rev. Father Searle.

On Friday, the Feast of the Annunciation, ex-Mayor and Mrs. A. Oakey Hall were formally received into the Roman Catholic Church, in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, by the Rev. Father George M. Searle.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have both had leanings toward the Catholic Church all their lives, though Mr. Hall was reared a Presbyterian and Mrs. Hall an Episcopalian. They were converted to the Catholic faith about a year ago, largely through talking with Father Searle and reading his book, "Plain Facts for Fair Minds." They have since awaited a favorable opportunity of making the formal change, and meanwhile the ex-Mayor has written articles in support of Catholic doctrine.

S. V. White's Son in Bellevue.

Arthur White, the son of S. V. White, the Wall Street broker, was again arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning charged with intoxication. He was arrested the night before at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. He was so ill he could not stand up in front of the bar at court, and the Magistrate seeing his condition sent him to a cell until the afternoon. A few minutes later S. V. White called at the court and had a private talk with the Magistrate. Young White was then committed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity.

TEACHERS WILL BE PAID.

Chairman Kelly of the Board of Education Finance Committee Expects No Further Delay.

In view of the delay and inconvenience experienced by the teachers in the public schools in getting their pay for the month of February, much interest is taken in the Board of Education's preparation of the school budget for the remainder of the year. Mayor Van Wyck's declaration that he would not again sanction a piece-meal appropriation like that which tided the teachers over in the matter of their February pay has given rise to some nervous anxiety on the part of those of the school employes whose needs demand the outlay of their entire income from month to month.

Hugh Kelly, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, said yesterday that he did not think there would be any further delay in the payment of teachers' salaries.

"We expect to be able to present the full school budget for the eleven months of 1898 beginning Feb. 1, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment within a few days," said Mr. Kelly. "Matters are in pretty good shape now. We have in hand practically all the figures necessary for the final estimate. A few minor details are lacking, but not many. Of course the operation of the new charter has completely changed the school board methods in the outlying boroughs, and there has consequently been more or less delay in getting all the statements in co-ordinate form. I think that the budget now in course of preparation will meet all legal requirements. If we encounter no unforeseen difficulties or setbacks before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the teachers' salaries for March are pretty certain to be paid about the middle of next month."

The New York City school budget for the eleven months of the current year will aggregate nearly $11,000,000. This includes the $780,000 appropriation already disbursed for the salaries of teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan, and the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens; also about $20,000, which was appropriated only a few days ago to pay the school teachers in the Borough of Richmond. The last named borough was left out of the first appropriation for the reason that its pay rolls were not sent to the Board of Education in time to be incorporated with the others.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of going over routine matters.

MAYOR FAGAN'S VICTORY.

The Result of the Democratic Primaries in Hoboken.

The Democratic primaries in Hoboken on Monday night were the stormiest ever known in that city. Scarcely one of them passed off without a dispute. The general result was a double victory for Mayor Fagan. In the first place, he secured the nomination of all his candidates in the charter election to be held April 12, and, in the second place, he defeated Robert Davis, who had attempted to take the control of Hoboken out of the hands of the City Committee.

When James White, who assaulted Mayor Fagan at the First Precinct of the Second Ward, was arraigned before Recorder McDonough yesterday, no one appeared against him, and he was paroled for further examination.

James Curran, who is Postmaster of Hoboken, announced that he would not abide by the result of the primaries, but would run for Water Register on an independent ticket. Recorder McDonough made a similar announcement.

Waldorf Guest Taken to Bellevue.

A man who says he is Gustav Edward Janssen, fifty-six years old, a native of Germany, and who has been a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria for the past eleven months, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon and placed in the alcoholic ward. Janssen, who is said to have been drinking heavily for a week, caused a disturbance in his room at the hotel yesterday afternoon. The hotel physician, Dr. Webb, ordered an ambulance and Janssen was removed.

New London Grocer a Suicide.

NEW LONDON, March 29.—Thomas W. Potter, aged about fifty-two years, one of the best-known grocers of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in his store, on State Street, this morning. He had been in poor health of late, and it is thought he became despondent. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, Third Artillery, is transferred to the Sixth Artillery, to date from March 8, and will report to the commanding officer of that regiment at Fort McHenry, Maryland, for duty and for appointment as Quartermaster thereof.

Second Lieut. William Chamberlain, First Artillery, is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect upon his graduation, and will join his battery.

Leave of absence from April 1 to Aug. 28, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Second Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, Eighth Cavalry.

The extension of leave granted First Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, Tenth Cavalry, Jan. 14, is further extended twenty days.

The following-named Chaplains, having been found by army retiring boards incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incurrent to the service, their retirement from active service, on March 26, on account of disability, is announced: Post Chaplain Winfield Scott and Post Chaplain William F. Hubbard.

The acceptance by the President of the resignation of First Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry, to take effect March 31, has been revoked by the President.

The designation by the President of Batteries D and G, Sixth Artillery, as light batteries is announced.

Navy.

Naval Cadet R. H. Robinson is ordered home to the United States, from Glasgow, March 28.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. H. Groesbeck is ordered home from Glasgow to the United States, March 28.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson is detached from the Naval Academy March 28 and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Naval Cadet E. F. Eggert is detached from the Naval Academy March 28 and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Naval Cadet W. G. Du Bose is detached from the Naval Academy March 28 and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Naval Cadet J. W. Powell is detached from the Naval Academy March 28 and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse is detached from the works of Bliss & Co., March 28, and ordered at once to the Miantonomoh, as executive officer.

Mate C. H. Cleaveland is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, March 28, and ordered to the tug Nezinscot.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Wilson is detached from the Minatonomoh March 28 and ordered to the Naval Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. S. A. Staunton is detached from the Iowa March 28 and ordered to such duty on the New York as the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Station may asign him.

Real Admiral E. O. Matthews is appointed as President of the Naval Examining Board in Washington, March 28.

Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach is ordered to the works of Bliss & Co., in Brooklyn, March 28.

Commodore F. V. McNair is detached as President of the Naval Examining Board in Washington, March 28, and ordered to the Lighthouse Board, March 30.

Lieut. E. J. Dorn is ordered to the Naval Academy April 4.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan is ordered to the Office of Naval Intelligence March 28.

Lieut. F. H. Sherman is ordered to the Franklin, March 28.

Lieut. H. H. Hosley's orders of March 25 are modified; when he is discharged from the hospital in Brooklyn he is ordered to the Vermont.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Newport left San Juan del Norte March 26 for Tampa.

Terror arrived at Charleston March 29.

Columbia left League Island for Hampton Roads March 28.

Wilmington left Key West for Jacksonville March 28.

Nashville arrived at Dry Tortugas March 28.

Blake arrived at Key West March 28.

REAL ESTATE AT AUC

PETER F. MEYER, Auc

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 18

At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real E Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Absolute Sale, Without Reserve,

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HUNTINGTON TRACT,

CONSISTING OF

156 Choice and Valuable Lots,

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65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years, at 5 per cent. interest. Titles guaranteed free of charge to each purchaser, by TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

114 WEST 13TH ST.—Three-story and basement dwelling; good condition; will paint, &c. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. & Bowery.

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Elegant suites, eight rooms and bath, superior location and arrangements; elevator, steam heat, hall boys. Special rates till fall. See Superintendent, on premises, or L. B. SMITH, 60 Liberty Street, New York.

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ENTIRE FLOOR, 25x75.

Will divide to suit.

WINDOWS ON ALL SIDES.

The most desirably situated and complete office building in this section.

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TO LEASE, ELEVENTH AVENUE CORNER, near 23d St. Ferry, four lots; if long lease will build for good tenant. Apply to JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, No. 69 Liberty Street.

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Breezy and very Healthy.

On high ground at Black Rock, one of the most attractive harbors of Long Island Sound, near Bridgeport. Desirable cottages tastefully furnished. Very convenient for housekeeping. Abundant supply of good water. Sanitary plumbing and sewerage. Ample stable accommodation. For particulars apply to

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55 Liberty St., 564-6 Broadway,
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Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

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A COURT'S POWER THREATENED

Test Case Brought to Throw Misdemeanors from Special Sessions to the County Court.

In the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Dickey heard argument on a matter of far-reaching importance. An application was made to him which, if granted, will practically make misdemeanors almost unpunishable in the Boroughs of Kings, Queens, and Richmond. The object of the application is to take its powers from the new Court of Special Sessions and leave it nothing to do, throwing the burden of trying misdemeanors upon the County Court, which has now all it can do in trying felonies, and which could not possibly try any misdemeanants.

Edmund Wolf, a saloon keeper, charged with violation of the Raines law, is the applicant. He was to have been tried by the Court of Special Sessions. He demanded that his case be removed from that court and placed before the Grand Jury, to the end that he might have a jury trial. The application is intended as a test case, and should it be decided in Wolf's favor all misdemeanants who are triable by the Court of Special Sessions will undoubtedly follow his example.

Wolf's contention is that his constitutional right to a trial by a jury of his peers is vitiated by the placing of his case before the Court of Special Sessions, which, under the charter, cannot have a jury. Assistant District Attorney Kapper opposed the application. To grant it, he declared, would be a disaster in Kings County, as with a single criminal court for the trial of felonies it would mean practical immunity from prosecution for misdemeanants.

Justice Dickey reserved decision, and Mr. Kapper said afterward: "This is a question of serious importance, as to admit the claim would really put an end to the Court of Special Sessions."

Brooklyn Borough School Vaca

The Brooklyn School Board, at a meeting yesterday, decided to close the schools during Holy Week. This has never been done in Brooklyn, but the argument for it has been that the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx has ordered a Holy Week vacation and that the practice should be uniform in the boroughs.

INN, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
House & Lakewood Hotel. moderate rates. F. W. AVERY, Prop'r.

City, N. J.

Atlantic City, N. J. beach; capacity 400; strictly all appointments; hot and cold sea grotto with orchestra; dancing Saturdays; send for booklet. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Salt water baths. Thorough liberal management. A. C. McCLELLAN.

CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; sun parlor; elevator from street level; service unsurpassed. Special Spring from Saturday P. M. to Monday C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
and cheerful. Rates the very lowest with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

LINDEN HALL,
City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, ele- special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—50 yards from the beach; steam elevator, sun parlors; write for items and J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

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Somerset Inn

EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc., March 5, April 2, 16, May 14, June 11, 18, 22, 25, 29, July 2. Holy Land departures March 5, May 7, July 1. Round the World departures Oct. 1 and Nov. 1. F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE BAPTIST Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue, corner 64th Street, every evening at 8 o'clock. Wednesday, Rev. G. M. Shott; Thursday, Rev. H. L. Jones, pastor; Friday, Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D. The music in charge of Mr. J. Henry McKinley.

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HOTEL FOR SALE, $5,500; ALL FURNISHED; must be sold by May 1; 4 miles east of Syracuse; license, $200 a year; 3,000 inhabitants. E. S., Box 220 Times Office.

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COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

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CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. Videra, 133 West 45th St.

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33D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor; also other rooms; with board; references exchanged.

FURNISHEDD ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT BACK parlor, with extension, (use of front parlor,) as office for physician or dentist; house near Central Park and 93d St. "L" station; another room if desired. M. K., Box 198 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid, seamstress, or wait on lady; in small family; five years' reference. 980 6th Av., ring Molloy's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a refined young lady ; as companion or nursery governess; best city references. 139 East 48th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook and do coarse washing of private family; best city reference; no objection to country. West 43d St., ring Arrowsmith's bell.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; understands meats and pastry; makes excellent soups; good baker; private family; city reference. Thorn, 843 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as first-class cook in private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 109 East 53d St.; ring bell left side.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent French girl; best city references. G. S., West 30th St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, 19 West 57th St., present employer's.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined Englishwoman as visiting governess to young children for afternoon hours; references required. Apply, between 4 and 6 o'clock, at 21 West 81st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a lady's maid and seamstress; accustomed to waiting on an elderly lady. Can be seen at present employer's Wednesday and Thursday from 9 to 2 o'clock, 10 West 31st St.

&c.—By a young Englishwoman as child's and dressmaking. Miss B., care Mrs. 216 West 36th St.

Laundresses.

—By a first-class laundress in a private family; would go to the country; personal wages, $25. 416 West 50th St.;

—By first-class laundress in private best city references; last employer S., Box 300, 1,269 Broadway.

—By first-class laundress in private city reference. Call, two days, at St., Cowley's bell.

—By a first-class laundress; private understands all kinds of fine washing 232 East 31st St.

Nurses.

competent infant's nurse; well city reference. Anna McMahon, Broadway.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent infant's nurse; good city reference.

Seamstresses.

a good French seamstress; kind of alterations; day or 1,262 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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BUTLER.—By an Englishman; where secondman is kept; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; present employer can be seen. F. C., 455 Madison Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; six feet tall; thoroughly competent; first-class references; strictly sober. Butler, Box 200, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or YACHT STEWARD.—Speaks good English; competent in every respect; personal reference. Japanse Berud, 401 West 57th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend an honest, reliable, and competent Frenchman as butler and valet. Benjamin, 162 West 82d St.

BUTLER.—Experience; best references. Butler, Box 199 Times.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By highly recommended couple to take care of private house; wife first-class laundress. Address Caretaker, 1,334 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; middle-aged; English; understands thoroughly care of horses, cattle, dogs, and poultry raising by incubator; also lawns and vegetable garden; several years in charge of gentleman's country place; references as such. B. P., 641 10th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single coachman; thoroughly competent; seven years' references from last employer; country preferred. Box 16, Greenwich, Conn.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; personal reefrence from present employer. M., 430 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; knows his business; best city reference; city or country. J. Talbert, Box 363, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; good, steady position; city or country; willing, useful; excellent reference. Frederick Swan, 151 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; references from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Protestant; married; small family; thoroughly understands growing flowers, vegetables, and general work on gentleman's place; handy with tools; poultry raising; five years' best reference. C. C., Box 197, Times Office.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place; greenhouses, vegetables, fruits, shrubbery; fourteen years in present place. M. K., care of Alexis McConnell, 546 5th Av.

GARDENER, &c.—By excellent vegetable gardener; care flowers, 'awns, and roads; can milk; single; wages $20. M. Condon, 206 West 25th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a first-class English body servant; highest personal reference. A. H., 632 Park Av.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent young Protestant as waitress and chambermaid; must have best city references. Apply, from 10 until 3, at 309 West 88th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, complainant, against THE PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.
Notice is hereby given that, by decree duly made and filed herein, on the 8th day of February, 1898, the undersigned were duly appointed receivers of all the assets of the PAIRPOINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, within the Southern District of New York, and that we have duly qualified as such and do require:
First—All persons indebted to said corporation, within said district, to render an account to us of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to us at our office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1898.
Second—All persons in said district having in their possession any property and effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to us at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.
Third—All creditors of the said corporation who may be entitled to payment out of the assets thereof, within the Southern District of New York, to present a statement of their respective claims, with proper vouchers in support thereof, at the place above named, on or before the said 16th day of April, 1898.
Dated New York, March 1st, 1898.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
CLARENCE A. COOK,
Receivers.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Solicitors for Receivers, 49 Wall Street, New York. mh2-2aw6w

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in sa'd court by WILLIAM J. LEEDS of the City of New York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-first day of April, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New York, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1898. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk. mh30-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.
Southern District of New York, ss:
At the City of New York, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1898, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of WILLIAM J. LEEDS and CHARLES A. HUNTER of the City of New York, in said district, who were on the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1883, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New York.
ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Assignee. mh30-1aw3wW

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK COUNTY.—MICHAEL C. ALLEN and JOHN E. SAVACOOL, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL H. VANDERBEEK, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 21, 1898.
LEWIS H. ALLEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
To Samuel H. Vanderbeek: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York.
LEWIS H. ALLEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh30-1aw6wW.

SPEAR, THEODORE A.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE A. SPEAR, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of William C. Figner, assignee of the above-named Theodore A. Spear, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of the assignee's account.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said Supreme Court, this 14th day of February, 1898. [L. S.]
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.
f16-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, made on the 9th day of February, 1898, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the said day, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANKLIN MILLER, lately carrying on the business of a dealer in tiles and plumbers' materials under the name of Miller & Coates, at No. 279 Pearl Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Franklin Miller for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 101 Beekman Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898.
JOHN H. COMER, Assignee.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Assignee, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f16-1aw6wW&mh30

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. MATHEWS and Mary, his wife; Robert H. Mathews and Fannie C., his wife; Andrew W. Mathews and Lottie, his wife; Anna M. Tucker and Henry B. Tucker, her husband; Catherine M. Mathews, Sarah J. Steele, William J. Mathews, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James Mathews, deceased; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman, John P. Kane, Matthew Baird, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of John P. Kane; Charles Eggers, Mount Morris Bank, Jacob Maurer and Andrew Maurer, the Brainerd Quarry Company, the Shaler and Hall Quarry Company, the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Herbert A. Shipman, August T. Hirt and Paul Hagdorn, Jacob Vorhaus, the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Maillard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathews Manufacturing Company, Limited; Hugh G. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company of Chicago, Illinois; Herman Harvers, Frederick G. Moore, George B. Robbins and Harry W. Bell, Michael C. Foertsch, P. William Nickerson, the John Kress Brewing Company, American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited; Hattie Kottek, Henry F. Mohrmann, Nicholas J. O'Connell, Nicholas J. O'Connell, as assignee, for the benefit of creditors of George A. Douglass; Lillie E. Henderson, Reuben W. Ross, Joseph Thomson and Peter M. Wilson, as executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Ross, deceased; the New York Gas Fixture Company, Henry M. Bendheim, Henry Rauch and Moses H. Rauch, Daniel Schwartzkopf, Benjamin F. Kraft, George N. Manchester, surviving partner of the firm lately composed of George N. Manchester and William N. Philbrick; J. C. Watson Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Emanuel Lowinson, James King, Howard D. Hamm, Gustave Palmer, Theodore H. Martin, Charles A. Christman, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of George Mackenzie; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; Ronald K. Brown and George Chesterman, as substituted trustees under the last will and testament of George Chesterman, deceased; George N. Reinhardt and John G. Reinhardt, Thomas F. Devine, Henry Heuer, John J. McPhee, Hieman A. Meyer and Oscar F. Miller, composing firm of Meyer & Miller; Gustavus W. Rader and Michael Schmitt, composing the firm of G. W. Rader & Company, and Adam Unger, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 27, 1897.
RICHARD H. CLARKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office and Office Address, No. 49 Chambers St., New York City.
To the defendants, Frederick G. Moore and Theodore H. Martin: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in said county.—Dated Feb'y 21, 1898. Yours, &c.,
RICHARD H. CLARKE,
f23-1aw6wW&ap6 Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

GRAINGER, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bernard Westervelle, Heinrich Westervelle, and Fritz Westervelle, the only heirs and next of kin of MARY GRAINGER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Charles M. Grainger, of the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY GRAINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f16-1aw6wW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-1aw6mW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES CARRIGAN, Frances C. O'Connor, Joseph F. Carrigan, Anna C. McCreery, Louisa C. McCreery, Mary B. Hooper, Joseph V. Pardow, Robert R. Pardow, Mary Carrigan, Andrew Carrigan, William L. Carrigan, Louis R. Carrigan, John N. Carrigan, Clarence Carrigan, Joseph Carrigan, and Jeremiah J. Campion, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Carrigan, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Andrew Carrigan, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas H. O'Connor, as surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, &c., 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City. mh23-1aw6wW

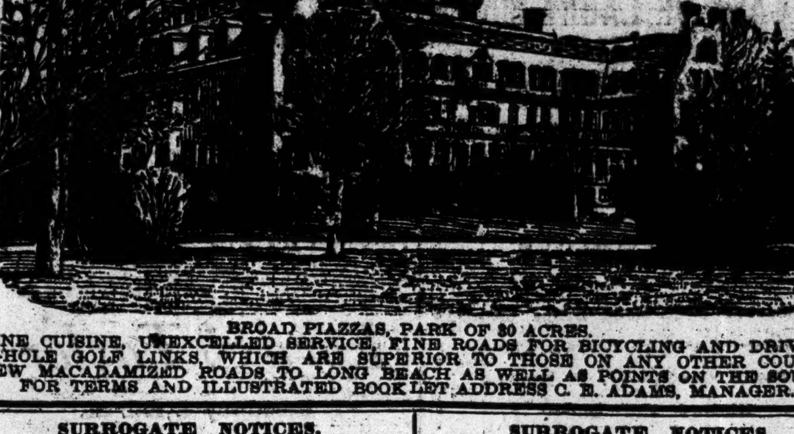
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

THE GARDEN CITY HOTEL

GARDEN CITY, L. I.,
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST,
And Remain Open Throughout the Year.

Manager at 280 Broadway, New York City, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock, with diagrams.



BROAD PIAZZAS, PARK OF 80 ACRES.
FINE CUISINE, UNEXCELLED SERVICE, FINE ROADS FOR BICYCLING AND DRIVING.
18-HOLE GOLF LINKS, WHICH ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE ON ANY OTHER COURSE.
NEW MACADAMIZED ROADS TO LONG BEACH AS WELL AS POINTS ON THE SOUND.
FOR TERMS AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ADDRESS C. E. ADAMS, MANAGER.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAVEMEYER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, No. 41 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JENNIE B. H. CAMPBELL, Administrators. EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Attorneys for Administrators, 41 Wall Street New York City. o13-1aw6mW

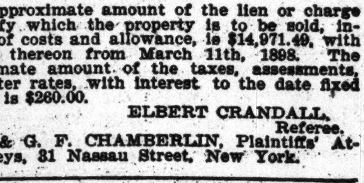
MORGAN, EDMUND R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to MARTHA M. MORGAN, Alice Morgan, George A. Morgan, Jesse M. Morgan, Milton A. Morgan, John F. Morgan, Mary E. Morgan, Fannie E. Morgan, and Emma Melson, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of EDMUND R. MORGAN, deceased, should not be granted to Catharine Paull, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the Fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Petitioner, 52 William Street, New York City. f16-1aw6wW&mh30

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

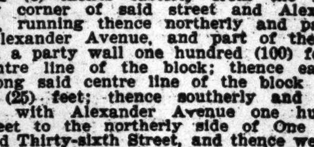
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described therein as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.
ELBERT CRANDALL,
Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.
ELBERT CRANDALL,
Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898. ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,129.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $280.00.
ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARQUIS, ROBERT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT M. MARQUIS, late of the City of New York, engineer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 42 West 20th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1897. HELEN M. MARQUIS, Administratrix. EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Administratrix. o13-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL AND WINTER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St.Charles, ap., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
do ....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Brooklyn, N. Y..Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs,Pa.Htl.Rider,a.p.$2.50 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago,Ill.The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng..............Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class.
Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Louisville, Ky.Galt House, ap, $3 to $5;ep,$1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala.Battle House,rooms,bath,ap,$2.50up
Naples, Italy.(Splendid view south;) Parker's Htl
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
N. York(N.B.Barry).The St.Cloud Htl,ep,$1.50up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington,e.p.,$1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl.,ep,$1up
Philadelphia, Pa.The Aldine, ep.1.50;ap.3.50up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond,Va.Jefferson, a.p., $5 up,e.p.,$1.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va.Princess Anne Htl.ap,$4up
Washington, D. C..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon	Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon	Britannic, May 11, noon.
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria..April 2, 10 AM	Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
Lucania, April 9, 8 AM	Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
Etruria..April 16, 10 AM	Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.................................April 2
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria..........Apl. 2	Alexandra.........Apl. 16
Boadicea..........Apl. 9	Winifreda.........Apl. 23

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..............April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.............May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Algonquin, Thrs., Mar. 31	Iroquois, Mon., Apr. 4
Seminole, Sat., April 2	Comanche, Wed., Apr. 6

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,)3P.M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM	Kai.W.d.G., May 10, 10AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat. Apr. 16, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..............................Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse..........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems.......Apl. 2, 10 AM	Kai.W.II..Apr. 30 10 AM
Aller.......Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda.......May 7, 10 AM
Werra......Apl. 23, 10 AM	Ems........May 14, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A.Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9AM
F.Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM	A.Victoria, May 26, 9-AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM	F.Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM	Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM	Pennsylv'a, May 14, Noon
Patria......Apr. 23, 7 AM	Palatia...May 21, 4 PM

First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.......March 30	ST. PAUL.........April 20
ST. LOUIS.......April 6	ST. LOUIS.........April 27
PARIS..............April 13	NEW YORK..........May 4

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

SOUTHWARK...Mar. 30	FRIESLAND.......April 13
NOORDLAND...April 6	KENSINGTON....April 20

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Conects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights, Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20 and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct conection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (3:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P.M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:33, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:33 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3.25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55 *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30, A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

THE DEATH OF MR. SEIDL

Funeral Services Will Be Held at the Metropolitan Opera House To-morrow.

AN AUTOPSY REVEALS POISON

Sympathy from All Quarters Showered Upon the Grief-Stricken Widow—The Philharmonic Society Concerts to be Given.

The announcement in yesterday morning's newspapers of the sudden death of Anton Seidl fell upon the friends and admirers of Mr. Seidl with the force of a crushing blow. Among lovers of music, American and German, their almost irreparable loss was the chief topic.

There is little to add to the story of the death as told yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES. After taking luncheon with his wife at home at 1:30 P. M. Monday upon shad roe and sausages, he went to the Vienna Café, at Tenth Street and Broadway, where he was in the habit of meeting friends. There he met Nahan Franko, who was in his company for some time, and to whom he said nothing of feeling badly. From the café Mr. Seidl walked to the house of his manager, S. Bernstein, 312 East Nineteenth Street. On the way he felt weak, and shortly after reaching Mr. Bernstein's house he complained of feeling ill. He had an attack of nausea, which caused vomiting, and said to Mr. Bernstein that there was something hard in his stomach, which gave him trouble, adding: "I wish I had not eaten that sausage." Mr. Bernstein sent for Dr. Swan, who lives near, and that physician thought that Mr. Seidl was suffering from a bilious attack, and that he would soon recover. But the nausea increased, causing continuous retching. Dr. A. N. Moschcowitz, Dr. Edward Wagner, and finally Dr. Gustav Langmann, the Seidl family physician, were sent for by Mr. Bernstein, and word was sent to Mrs. Seidl. The physicians did not give up hope of saving their patient until just before his death. Dr. Langmann sent for a stomach pump, but when one was obtained it was no longer of any avail.

Before lapsing into unconsciousness Mr. Seidl asked Mr. Bernstein if it were not time for him to go to the theatre. Mr. Bernstein replied that he would not go until Mrs. Seidl came.

The Cause of Death.

Deputy Coroner Edward J. Donlin, assisted by Dr. Langmann and Dr. William Miller, performed an autopsy on the body yesterday afternoon, and the death certificate issued by Dr. Donlin gave the cause of death as "acute gastritis from irritant poisoning, and cirrhosis of the liver."

Dr. Donlin said last night: "Where marked cirrhosis exists there are apt to be heart, kidney, and stomach complications. These are compensatory conditions, which make up for the diseased conditions of the liver. That is, you put on them extra work, which causes them to be enlarged, and often shows a chronic condition. These conditions would eventually have caused Mr. Seidl's death in any case. It is improbable that he would have lived long in the condition he was in. Any slight irritant, as a cold in the lungs or overexertion which would have caused congestion, would have resulted in death. The immediate cause of death was poisoning. I have made no analysis of the stomach. I should have liked to have made an analysis of it, for my own satisfaction, but it was impossible, unless I bore the expense myself."

The Widow's Deep Grief.

Mrs. Seidl, who was summoned from the dinner table, at which she was entertaining some of her husband's friends, to find him unconscious and dying, was completely prostrated yesterday, and only her most intimate friends were permitted to see her. Her stony grief when she first realized that her husband was dead was terribly distressing to those who strove to comfort her. It was a long time before the relief of tears came.

There was a steady stream of callers yesterday at the house, 38 East Sixty-second Street, where the body lay in the coffin surrounded with flowers. Among them were Ysaye, Pugno, Gerardy, A. Schueler, F. Stockinger, the Austrian Consul General; the Misses Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Howard H. Coates, Adolph H. Loomis, Mme. Nordica, George G. Haven, Marie E. Hyde, Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Charles T. Barney, E. Francis Hyde, Adolph H. Borman, and Nahan Franko.

Many telegrams of condolence and sympathy were received by Mrs. Seidl during the day and evening. Among the senders of such messages were Mr. and Mrs. Victor Herbert, Xaver Scharwenka, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Rudolph Aronson, Julie Rive King, Elkan Naumburg, Joseph and Gisela Staudigl, F. Emil Meyer, F. Von Inten and wife, Robert G. Ingersoll, Louis Speckler, Rudolph J. Schaefer, John Lund, Frank Von der Stucken, Cincinnati; E. L. Langford, Edouard Remenyi and family, Smith N. Penfield, and Severin Froelich.

A meeting of representatives of various musical societies was held at the Seidl house late in the afternoon, to arrange for the funeral. The Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House sent a message tendering the opera house and all its service, and the offer was accepted. It was decided to hold public services there at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Admission will be by card.

The stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House will be allowed to use their boxes at the funeral, George G. Haven issuing the cards. A limited number of tickets for the funeral may be obtained by subscribers to Mr. Seidl's concerts, between 4 P. M. to-day and 10 A. M. to-morrow, as follows: Philharmonic subscribers, at Schuberth's, Union Square; Astoria concert subscribers, at Loewenstein's, 4 West Thirty-third Street; Metropolitan Opera season subscribers, at the Opera House.

For the funeral, Mme. Nordica, the Philharmonic Society, the Rubenstein and Apollo Clubs, the Musical Art Society, the Musical Protective Union, the Arion and Liederkranz Societies, and the choir of St. Bartholomew's Church volunteered their services, which were accepted. The Metropolitan Orchestra and the Seidl Orchestra will assist.

H. E. Krehbiel, who presided at the meeting, appointed the following committee to arrange the details, including the disposition of the musical talent offered: John Elderkin, Richard Arnold, Oscar B. Weber, Edgar J. Levey, E. N. Burghard, Nahan Franko, H. T. Finck, W. R. Chapman, Albert F. Stettheimer, David Liebmann, August Spanuth, Henry Schmitt, Louis Josephthal, and H. E. Krehbiel. One of the duties of this committee will be the selection of a man to deliver an oration.

At his own request, the body of Mr. Seidl will be cremated.

The Philharmonic's Plans.

The Board of Directors of the Philharmonic Society met yesterday morning at the house of its President, E. Francis Hyde, and decided to give the concerts already announced for Friday afternoon and Saturday evening of this week at Carnegie Hall. Messrs. Schmitt and Hoch were appointed to represent the society in arranging for Mr. Seidl's funeral. Mr. Hyde said after the meeting:

"We all felt strongly disinclined to go on now with the series and wanted to see a way out. Next week is Holy Week, and we found that the Oratorio Society had engaged the hall for the week after. As we had engaged soloists, a large chorus, and the hall, in justice to our subscribers, we decided to go ahead. We have telegraphed to Prof. Frank Van Der Stucken of Cincinnati asking him to conduct. He took Mr. Seidl's place two years ago, when he had such a severe attack of pneumonia. If we cannot get him, Richard Arnold will lead. He will conduct a rehearsal to-morrow."

This determination of the society was severely commented upon by some of the friends of the Seidls, and there was talk of making a written protest. The opening piece at Friday's concert, Mr. Bernstein said yesterday, is to be the funeral march from "Die Götterdämmerung."

The orchestral concert which Mr. Seidl was to have conducted at Chickering Hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 5, will be given, it was said yesterday. Xaver Scharwenka will probably be the conductor.

Carl Loewenstein, manager of the Seidl subscription concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria, decided at once to postpone the last concert, which was scheduled for April 7.

Mr. Bernstein said yesterday that the engagements of the Seidl Orchestra would be kept, though he did not yet know under what conductor. These engagements include a concert at the Midland Beach Casino, Staten Island, April 6; participation in a three days' festival in Montreal, beginning April 12, and concerts in Toronto, Rochester, Washington, and Philadelphia. Mr. Bernstein said he did not believe the orchestra would be permitted to disband, and he hoped to see Paur of Boston, or some one of the few great conductors in Europe, selected to lead it.

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

The Permanent Orchestra.

The effect of Mr. Seidl's death upon the movement to establish in New York a permanent orchestra is a matter of opinion. Dr. William H. Draper, who is one of the leaders of that movement, said last night that he did not care to speak on the subject now. Charles T. Barney, President of the Orchestra Society, said: "The death of Anton Seidl will not cause the disbandment of our society, though it is a very severe blow. However, nothing further can be said on the subject until the Board of Directors meets."

Walston H. Brown said yesterday afternoon at the Seidl house: "I look upon the death of Mr. Seidl as a fatal blow at the permanent orchestra movement. My wife and I went into it solely because we wanted to retain Anton Seidl here."

The trustees and other officers of the Arion Society met last night and adopted resolutions of sympathy to send to Mrs. Seidl. They also decided to attend the funeral in a body.

The Board of Directors of the Seidl Society of Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday, and it was decided to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Seidl. A delegation was appointed to represent the society at the funeral. It was also resolved to publish a full history of the society's work under his leadership during the nine years of its existence.

At a meeting of the Lotos Club last evening resolutions of sympathy for the widow in her grief were adopted, and a committee of thirty, including the President and other officers, was appointed to attend the funeral.

CHANGES AT THE TOMBS.

Warden Fallon Transferred to the Penitentiary and Succeeded by J. J. Hogan—O'Shea Removed.

Commissioner of Correction Lantry announced yesterday that he had found Deputy Warden Edward J. O'Shea of the Tombs Prison guilty of the charges of incompetency preferred against him by Warden Fallon, and had removed him from office. Warden Fallon was transferred yesterday afternoon from his position as Warden of the Tombs to be Warden of the penitentiary, where he takes the place of Warden Pillsbury. Warden Pillsbury resigned, his resignation to take effect to-morrow, when he will have completed fifty years of prison service.

James J. Hogan, who has had charge of the jury box in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, has been appointed Warden of the Tombs. Warden Hogan comes from the Nineteenth District, of which Police Commissioner Sexton is the leader.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

City Asked to Reconsider Its Refusal to Accept the Heine Fountain—A Resolution Vetoed by Mayor.

Neither of the two houses of the Municipal Assembly had anything of importance to discuss at yesterday's meeting. Some routine business was transacted, and the Council accorded Buffalo Bill permission to parade with his troop last evening. Councilman Sulzer offered a resolution to regulate the length of straps in the surface railroad cars and asked immediate consideration of it. The request was denied and the matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads. A communication from President Haffen, asking the city to reconsider its refusal to accept the Heine fountain, was referred to the Committee on Parks. Permission was given to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to maintain several drinking fountains in Brooklyn, and the Council adjourned.

The Aldermen talked for two hours on the report of the Finance Committee, accepting the ruling of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as to the salaries of the Coroners of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. The Brooklyn Aldermen declined to vote for the report, on the ground that the Coroners and clerks in Brooklyn were entitled to the same pay as the like officers in Manhattan and the Bronx. It was finally decided to make the matter the special order of next Tuesday's session.

The board received without debate this veto from the Mayor:

"I return herewith without my approval a resolution adopted by you on Feb. 1, 1898, authorizing and directing the Department of Docks and Ferries to furnish the recreation pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, East River, with an electrical plant for the purpose of lighting and heating said pier, without public letting, at a cost not to exceed $35,000.

"My objection to this resolution is that it is not desirable to incur so considerable an expenditure for this purpose at the present time. I have arrived at this conclusion after considering a detailed statement of the cost of the proposed work presented to me by the Department of Docks and Ferries.

"My objection is not to the proposed work itself, but to doing it and incurring the expense for it now. The public can have the full enjoyment of the pier during the Summer season if it is lighted as it has been in the past."

Board of Municipal Statistics.

The Commissioners of Municipal Statistics yesterday decided by lot their respective terms of office. Harry Payne Whitney and Julius G. Kugelman will serve two years, Thornton N. Motley and Ernest Harvier four years, and F. W. Grube and R. T. Wilson six years. Their successors will each serve six years. The office of the commission is at 346 Broadway.

THE BODY AT NORTH BEACH.

It Is Identified as Susan Degraw of Ewen Street, Brooklyn.

The body of the woman found at North Beach on Sunday was yesterday identified as that of Susan Degraw, fifty-four years old, of 288 Ewen Street, Brooklyn. She had been an inmate of an insane asylum. She lived with her son.

A grandchild to whom she was deeply attached died some time ago, and Mrs. Degraw brooded over the loss and suffered from melancholia. On Jan. 6 she left home and was never heard of since. At the time of her departure she left a note saying that she was weary of life and intended to commit suicide. Apparently she wandered around for over a month, unable to bring herself to carry out her resolution.

PANIC AT A FLATHOUSE FIRE.

Janitor Mullaney Rescued a Boy Afflicted with Scarlet Fever.

A fire which started early yesterday morning in the basement of the apartment house at 204 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street did only $150 damage, but created a panic among the ten families tenanting the house and the eighty guests of the Hotel Cecil, directly adjoining. The janitor, Patrick Mullaney, who discovered the fire, ran into the street, and, after notifying a policeman, went back to the house and aroused the tenants, who speedily started to make their escape.

Mrs. Williams, the wife of a concert singer, was alone in her apartments on the second floor, with her twelve-year-old son, who is sick with scarlet fever. Mullaney, meeting her trying to carry her son out in her arms, took the boy from her and carried him across the street to a neighbor's house. He then went back into the building and, finding that Mrs. Williams had fainted, also carried her out.

Policeman Brayd of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station found Julia Hankinson overcome with fear on the fifth floor, and carried her out by way of the roof, as the smoke had become too dense to descend by the stairway.

The guests of the hotel were huddled together in the lobby, but, after being assured by the manager that their building was not on fire, they went back to their rooms. The origin of the fire is not known.

Gen. Roe Makes Appointments.

Several appointments to the staff of Major Gen. Roe were announced yesterday. First Lieut. Gilford Hurry, Commissary of Squadron A, was made Commissary on the division staff, and Adjt. John I. Holly of the squadron a Division Quartermaster. Adjt. Holly's rank in his new position will be that of Lieutenant Colonel.

THE CASE OF LAURA BOOTH

Police Not Sure Whether the Actress Committed Suicide or Was Murdered.

HUNTING FOR JAMES S. LEE

He Has Not Been Seen Since Monday Morning—Autopsy Shows Instantaneous Death—W. F. Boothe Claims the Body.

Deputy Coroner Donlin yesterday made an autopsy of the body of Laura Booth, the actress, who was found dead in the New Amsterdam Hotel, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, on Monday night, with a bullet wound behind her ear.

The autopsy was held in the undertaking establishment of J. W. Stoits, 227 Bowery, and there were present Capt. Hasslacher and Detective Kelly of the East Twenty-second Street Station and Detectives Foye and Reidy. The woman had been shot behind the right ear. The bullet entered the protrusal bone, went forward about an inch, was deflected, and passing across the head lodged in the medulla oblongata at the base of the skull.

Death was instantaneous, and Dr. Donlin said that at most there was a mere twitching of the muscles after the shot was fired. The woman could not have moved an inch afterward. The pistol had been pressed close to the head, as there were numerous powder marks.

Dr. Donlin said that the woman had probably committed suicide, although it is significant that as soon as the Coroner announced the instantaneous death-dealing nature of the wound, the detectives evidently redoubled their efforts to find James S. Lee, who had registered the woman as his wife at the hotel, and who has not been seen since about 1 A. M. Monday.

A Blood-Stained Robe.

The most significant part of the case, the detectives believe, besides the disappearance of Lee, is that a blood-bespattered bath robe was found in the room, and there were blood stains in and around the bathtub connected with the room in which the body was found. That the woman could have gone from the bathroom to the bed where she was found after firing the shot into her head, the Coroner and other physicians say, is an impossibility.

When Margaret Lundy, the chambermaid in the New Amsterdam Hotel, discovered the dead woman at 10 o'clock on Monday night, the woman was lying on her back, her head buried in the pillow. There was not room enough between the right side of the head and the pillow to allow the revolver to have been held there while she was lying down, unless the head fell to that side after the shot was fired, and it seems equally sure from the position of the body that the woman did not sit up when she fired the shot, if she did fire it.

James S. Lee, who is well known in theatrical circles, went with the woman to the hotel on Saturday. He registered as "James S. Lee and wife," and they were assigned to Room 59, on the third floor. Both were seen about the hotel on Saturday and Sunday, and on Sunday afternoon the woman drove out in a cab, returning early in the evening. Lee came in at 12:55 A. M. Monday, and Charles I. Swan, whose room adjoined that of the Lees, said he heard them talking, and that it seemed as if the woman refused to open the door to Lee, who was clamoring for admission. Whether he finally got in or went away does not seem to be clear, but at all events no person about the hotel remembers having seen Lee since that time.

What the Manager Says.

Manager Foster said yesterday that it was quite possible for Lee, or any other person, in fact, to have come into the hotel and gone up stairs without being seen from the office, although the probabilities were against such a state of facts. In any event, if the woman refused to open the door to Lee, she must have unlocked it some time prior to her death, for it was found in that condition when the chambermaid finally determined to see if there was anything wrong in the apartment.

The room was not made up on Monday, so that it is impossible to fix the time the fatal deed was committed, except between midnight on Sunday and Monday night, when the body was found. The day chambermaid rapped on the door several times during Monday, but received no reply, and when she went off duty at 4 o'clock in the afternoon mentioned to Margaret Lundy that No. 59 had not yet been made up. Finally, at 10 o'clock, when still no sign came from the room, the girl tried the knob and found the door unlocked. In the dim light she saw the occupant stretched on the bed, and after calling and receiving no reply, she lighted the gas. It was then that she discovered the woman was dead. A pistol lay on the bed within reach of her hand.

No shot had been heard. Mr. Swan said he would have heard it had there been one during the three hours after midnight, but if it was fired after the other guests had left their apartments on Monday morning, the fact of its not being heard is accounted for.

Lee May Have a Clue.

The police would like to find Lee, not so much for the reason that they suspect him of a crime as that he might throw light on the matter. He was acting manager of the "Foundling" company now playing at the Gaiety Theatre, in Williamsburg, of which the woman was also a member. He has not been seen there. It was understood that he and Miss Boothe were married, but there are those who deny this and say that Lee had a wife living in this city. It is also said that Lee lately inherited a large sum of money from his mother, who died a short while ago.

A Mrs. James S. Lee has been occupying rooms for the last three or four months, up to Saturday, at 230 West Forty-fourth Street. She frequently told the landlady, Mrs. Green, that her husband was a theatrical manager, and from time to time she received remittances from him. On Saturday afternoon she had a visit from a man, and soon afterward told Mrs. Green that her husband had returned, and she would join him, paid her bill, and left. It could not be found last night who took her effects or where they went, as the servants had paid no especial attention to the visitor.

W. F. Boothe, a dealer in pianos at 207 East Forty-ninth Street, called at the hotel yesterday and identified the body as that of his sister, whom he had not seen for several years. Laura Boothe was her real name. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. W. T. Boothe of Holyoke, Mass., and her parents still reside there. Miss Boothe married Walter Woodall, an actor, but was divorced from him in 1895. Her decree of divorce was found among her effects.

The body was last night removed from the undertaking establishment of Joseph Freed, 237 Fourth Avenue, where it was taken after the autopsy, to Mr. Boothe's home, at 2,812 Western Boulevard.

Mr. Boothe does not incline to the theory that his sister committed suicide, and asked the police to make a careful investigation. He had never heard of Lee. Miss Boothe was thirty-three years old.

G. W. Pancoast Made Cashier.

George W. Pancoast, assistant cashier of the Sixth National Bank, has been appointed its cashier, to succeed the late Andrew E. Colson.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Sale of
Oriental Rugs.
Fine Shirvan,
$11.00.
155 Large Antique Kasak & Karabagh,
$13.60,
worth $18.00 to $22.00.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE ACTION WAS ON CONTRACT, AND NOT FOR CONVERSION.—George Putnam Smith had agreed, in 1895, to buy from Adele W. Leach 141 shares of stock in the Bradstreet Company, a Connecticut corporation, and to pay for them about $50,000. Upon 100 shares of this stock an attachment had been levied in the State of Connecticut in an action against Mrs. Leach. Mr. Smith wished to pay for the stock and receive the certificates, and Mrs. Leach was anxious that he should do so, but before the certificate could be transferred it was necessary that the lien of the attachment should be removed. On June 7, 1895, Mr. Smith, to that end, gave Mrs. Leach a paper certifying that he had withheld from the purchase price of the stock $7,000 as a substitute for the lien of the attachment in the suit against her, and that sum, less the amount of any judgment in that suit or any sum paid with her consent to settle it he agreed to pay back to her. He procured the consent of the attaching creditors to remove the lien, upon condition that he would retain this money for their protection, and then the certificates were delivered to him, and he paid over the remainder of the purchase price to Mrs. Leach. Then the attaching creditors' claim was settled for $3,250, and Mrs. Leach demanded that Mr. Smith should pay her the remainder of the sum retained by him. This he refused to do. She therefore brought suit against him, and he was beaten. On his appeal the First Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment. The defendant claimed that no trust was created in behalf of plaintiff by withholding the money, and that it did not constitute the setting aside of a specific fund in such a way that upon a failure to pay it over he would be responsible for the conversion of it, and as this action, he insisted, was purely for conversion, it could not be maintained. The Court held, by Justice Rumsey, that the action was not for the conversion of this money, but was on a cause of action upon contract for the failure of the defendant to comply with the terms of the agreement of June 7, 1895.

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AWARD IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.—George G. Youngs brought an action in equity against Charles A. Stoddard and others, to secure a proportionate part of an award made to Stoddard by Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed in a proceeding brought by the city to condemn lands in One Hundred and Eighty-second Street between Audubon and Eleventh Avenues. It appeared that in December, 1889, members of the Snowden family, who are defendants, conveyed to Louise J. Morgan a lot fifty feet wide on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, with all their right, title, and interest in one-half of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street in front and adjoining. Mrs. Morgan conveyed the premises to Youngs, who held them at the time of the award. A month previous the Snowden family quit-claimed to John J. Vail a large tract, including one-half of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street in front of the premises conveyed to Morgan. Then Vail contracted to pay the Snowdens all moneys awarded for the taking of the land for public use. He also gave a mortgage to the Snowdens to secure performance of the latter contract. Vail subsequently quit-claimed these premises for a nominal consideration to Stoddard, subject to the terms of the agreement between himself and the Snowdens. The Commissioners, in condemning the land, awarded $4,755.50 to Stoddard for the lands, embracing one-half of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a strip 350 feet long, in which plaintiff's fifty feet were included. The plaintiff asked judgment that he be declared to be the owner of a proportionate part of the award to Stoddard, that the city be directed to pay it over to him, and that the deeds to Vail and Stoddard be declared void. The Appellate Division, by Justice Barrett, has reversed the interlocutory judgment below, which sustained demurrer to the complaint. The court holds that every right which the Snowdens possessed under the transaction with Vail was, by their warranty deed to Morgan, conferred upon the latter. The plaintiff, as grantee of the mortgagee of the lands in the street taken by the city, was equitably entitled to whatever award was made therefor and was not foreclosed of his right in a proportionate part of the award, either by the action of the Commissioners or by the confirmation of their report, and he might maintain his action in equity to recover directly from the city.

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CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING CONTRACT.—Patrick Gallagher recovered judgment in Supreme Court, Special Term, in his action against Susanna S. Minturn for the balance claimed to be due upon a contract made with him for building a house in this city and for extra work he performed. In the contract, by which the defendant was to pay $4,790 to the plaintiff, she agreed, in consideration of the covenants and agreements being strictly performed by plaintiff, to pay him the amount named, and the final payment was to be made upon the completion and acceptance of the work by the architects, provided a certificate should be obtained from and signed by them. The final certificate, signed by the architects on Nov. 30, 1896, stated that $3,075.60 was due the plaintiff. The defendant claimed that in many respects the work had been improperly done, and sought to deduct $970 from the sum named in the certificate. The court held on the trial that the certificate was final, and refused to hear defendant's testimony showing that plaintiff had failed to complete the work according to the contract. The First Appellate Division holds that the court erred in this respect. Justice Ingraham, who gave the opinion, says there was nothing in the contract that would justify a finding that either party understood that he was absolutely bound by such a certificate, so as to be precluded from showing that the contract had not been complied with.

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A CONTRACT INVOLVING USE OF SECRET PROCESSES.—In September, 1895, John J. Braendly, who was in the employ in this city of a Mr. Delery in the business of making mica pulp, flour paste, gums, and like articles, which are extensively used in the manufacture of wall paper and other business of that kind, approached the President of the National Gum and Mica Company and endeavored to induce him to buy Delery's business. Delery's plant was worth but little, the value of the business consisting almost entirely in the secret processes for making the different articles in which Delery dealt. These secret processes, although owned by Delery, were known only to Braendly, who was his manager. An agreement was made between them that if the company purchased and carried on Delery's business and would engage Braendly as its agent at $25 a week, with an interest in the profits, he would work as such agent, would disclose to the company the secret processes it was about to purchase and any improvements he might discover, and would not communicate them or any secret processes which he learned from the company's employes to anybody else, and would agree not to manufacture the articles from such processes himself; and should he leave the company's employ would not engage in the same line of business. The company, relying upon that agreement, purchased Delery's business and engaged Braendly at the agreed salary. Braendly remained in the company's employ but a short time, refused to disclose the secret processes, and finally left without any reason, organized a corporation to carry on the same business, and disclosed or threatened to disclose these processes to the competitor of the company in whose employ he had entered. In a suit by the company to restrain Braendly from violating the contract the complaint was dismissed on the trial, at Special Term, but on appeal a new trial has been directed by the First Appellate Division. The opinion of the court, by Justice Rumsey, was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin. To the objection of the defendant that there was no consideration for the contract, because plaintiff did not agree to employ defendant for any particular time and was at liberty to discharge him whenever it saw fit, Justice Rumsey says there are two sufficient answers; first, that the purchase from Delery at defendant's request was a sufficient consideration to make this a binding contract, and, second, that plaintiff did employ defendant and pay him the agreed salary until he saw fit to leave. As to the claim that plaintiff did not give defendant an interest in the profits, as agreed, there were also two valid answers; first, it did not appear that any profits had been made, and, second, defendant did not base his leaving plaintiff's employ and threaten disclosure of processes upon any such grounds. The court holds the agreement to disclose to plaintiff the secret processes for manufacture and not to disclose these secrets to anybody else was valid and could be enforced, and, though the court could not compel disclosure, had power to restrain from disclosure to anybody else and to punish a violation of injunction imposing that restraint. Justices Ingraham and Barrett gave dissenting opinions, holding that the contract imposed no obligation upon the plaintiff to do anything, and for it the defendant received no consideration. He was at the mercy of the plaintiff, to be dismissed at any moment. "Equity cannot aid the plaintiff," Justice Barrett said, in his opinion, "because the contract permitted it to discharge the defendant at its pleasure, and because its agreement to give him an interest in the profits was hopelessly indefinite."

$3.=
Last Fall, as the Anglomaniacs stepped from the incoming steamers, they looked self-conscious; they were wearing what at first seemed boy's Derbys.
This Spring each of the leading hatters turn out a small Derby, and proclaim it the fashion—their fashion; just as though men's fashions were not made in London.
All the correct shapes, in the best materials money can buy, $3—not $5.
Our Spring book, treating of dress from the bathtub to the drawing-room, gives prices on Spring overcoats, Spring neckwear, shirts, hosiery and everything else men or boys wear.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Mr. Orr Answers Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer—Committee on Contracts to Report To-morrow.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday made a statement in reference to Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer's allegation at Albany that Mr. Orr was interested in the Manhattan Railway Company, inasmuch as he was executor of the David Dows estate, which owned some stock in the company. Mr. Orr said:

"It is true that Mr. Dows at one time owned considerable stock in the Manhattan Railway as well as in other transportation companies, but all his holdings were disposed of prior to his death, on March 30, 1890. His estate retained some Manhattan bonds, but these were called in and paid off on Jan. 1, 1897, since which time the estate has had no interest whatever in the Manhattan Company. The only fact in Mr. Creamer's statement is that I am the executor of the estate, or, rather, the President of the Board of Executors."

The Committee on Contracts of the Rapid Transit Commission has determined upon all the minor details of the proposed underground railroad, and will submit its report to the board at the regular meeting tomorrow. President Orr said that the committee had already prepared the form of contract, and that it would probably be indorsed at to-morrow's meeting of the board.

The form of advertisement for bids for construction, equipment, and operation of the road has not yet been determined, and as the approval of the Corporation Counsel will be necessary before bids can be advertised for, Mr. Orr was asked whether he did not think the matter would be delayed when it came before the Corporation Counsel on account of the alleged hostility of the Municipal Government toward the proposed rapid transit scheme. He replied that he did not think so, as in his opinion no one can stand in the way of the project for any unusual length of time after the commission has given its indorsement.

HANS KILLED HIS NEIGHBOR.

Bossert Entered His Flat by Mistake, Evidently Intoxicated.

Adam Bossert, a painter, forty-one years old, who lived with his wife and three small children, Kate, Andrew, and Tessie, respectively six and four years and sixteen months old, at 169 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday by his next-door neighbor, Martin Hans, who mistook Bossert for a burglar. The killing took place in Hans's front room. Hans is a bricklayer, twenty-nine years old, and, with his wife has a first flat, right side, in a three-story double frame house at 171 Stanhope Street. Bossert had a similar flat in the house adjoining.

Bossert was employed by Henry Hoch of Starr Street and Knickerbocker Avenue. Often he drank to excess and did not reach his home until about midnight. On such occasions it was his habit to rattle the front shutters and so awaken his wife, who would let him in.

It was after 1 o'clock yesterday morning when Bossert left a saloon to go home. He evidently mistook Hans's flat for his own, and crawled in through the window. Hans's bedroom is next to the parlor. He was awakened by a noise in the parlor. Telling his wife there must be a burglar in the flat, he took a single-barreled rifle of 32-calibre and opened the parlor door. He was confronted by a man who subsequently proved to be Bossert. Not a word was said. Hans simply raised his rifle and fired. Bossert uttered a groan, turned, and fell dead to the floor, shot through the heart.

Hans and his wife were placed under arrest, and at the station house Hans declared that as he was only slightly acquainted with Bossert he failed to recognize him, and was under the impression that he was a burglar. The Hanses were held without bail. Bossert left his family in a destitute condition.

Henry Wright a Suicide.

Henry Wright, the father of ex-Supervisor Richard Wright of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, committed suicide late on Monday night at his home, 55 Jewell Street, by shooting himself in the mouth with a thirty-two-calibre revolver. He was sixty-two years old and for more than twenty years was an engineer in the employ of ex-Gov. Morton. About two years ago Mr. Wright underwent an operation on his throat, and it was necessary to remove part of his tongue. At intervals after that he had intense pains. He leaves a widow, five daughters, and a son.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
A Problem in Boys' Clothing.
Suppose you buy two suits of Boys' Clothing for $3.98 = $7.96;
And one of our suits for $6 or $7.
And our ONE suit, because it was made by Boys' Tailors from cloth especially adapted for Boys' Wear, outlasts the other TWO and looks 50 per cent. better all the time—which would be more economical?
These would be good for a trial;
Sailor Suit, of Alstata serge, a fabric made especially for us, light in weight, but designed to withstand the rough wear of the average boy. Several handsome colorings, neatly embroidered, silk sailor tie, 6.50
The same cloth in Norfolk Jacket Suit, 5.50
60-62 West 23d St.

DADY ON GRAND JURY RACK

Pond-Cleaning Contracts Awarded by Mr. Willis Being Investigated.

HYGIENIC EXPERTS TESTIFY

Dr. Emery and Engineer De Varona Believed to Have Given Important Testimony—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Park Department Books Being Examined.

Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, is the latest prominent Brooklyn Republican to come under examination at the hands of District Attorney Marean and the Grand Jury. Some time ago, when certain newspaper articles were published reflecting on Dady's work in connection with the Brooklyn water supply improvements, the Republican leader demanded an investigation. He is now getting it.

Dady was the contractor who, during the great scare of 1896 over the polluted water supply of Brooklyn, got the work of cleaning the sources. The charges which he wanted investigated are that he drew the money for the work but did not perform it, and left the water supply a continuing menace to the health of the city, and that this was the outcome of a conspiracy between himself and the ring in the City Works Department. Mr. Willis awarded Dady the contract for cleaning without advertising for bids.

Dr. Z. Taylor Emery, who was Health Commissioner in the Cabinets of Mayors Schieren and Wurster, was one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday. Another was Chief Engineer I. M. De Verona of the Water Supply Department. Commissioner Emery was perpetually at war with Commissioner Willis over the water-supply question, and Mr. Willis's fighting against Emery was done through De Verona.

The other witnesses were Dr. George F. Rowell and ex-Alderman Theodore Maurer. Maurer was a constant assailant of the water-supply work, and made much trouble for Mr. Willis's department. He said over and over again that thousands of dollars had been appropriated and thousands more were being asked for, and that the evils complained of still existed.

Dr. Rowell and Dr. E. B. Bartley, who will also appear before the jury, were members of a commission of sanitary experts sent out in 1896 by Commissioner Emery to investigate the water-supply sources. Dr. Bartley made another investigation in 1897, after Dady's work was completed, and reported that the lower ponds were in a vile condition and a constant menace to health. It was chiefly the reports of Drs. Bartley and Rowell which brought about the war between Commissioners Emery and Willis.

District Attorney Marean was asked yesterday whether he intended to bring to the notice of the Grand Jury the alleged attempt to bribe Henry D. Ohlsen, the Grand Juror who committed suicide on Sunday night.

"We have bigger game in view," said Mr. Marean significantly. "I heard rumors of attempted bribery ten days ago. As to this last statement it is anonymous, and I don't think I will do anything."

Controller Coler's experts now have the books of the Park Department, under the successive administrations of Frank Squier, Timothy L. Woodruff, and Jacob G. Dettmer and are examining them. The March Grand Jury will be through with its work by Friday, and if it is not able to complete the work before it the task will be taken up by the April Grand Jury. It is thought, from present indications, that the work of the April jury will have as sensational results as that of its predecessor.

SUING FOR KATEN'S ESTATE.

Alleged Children of the Coney Island Hotel Man in Court.

An attempt is being made in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by three alleged children of the well-known old Coney Island hotel keeper and sporting man, "Garry" Katen, to get possession of his estate, amounting to $250,000. The claimants are Charles F. Katen, Mary Frances Ferris, and Edith McDougal. The defendants are Rosella Margaret Katen, the widow, and Margaret Larkey and Julia Green, sisters of Katen.

Garret Katen died on Jan. 1 last. Letters of administration were issued to the widow. As the proprietor of "Katen's Castle Content" on Coney Island he was known to every prominent sporting man in the country, and he was one of the island's oldest settlers. His wealth was acquired in a curious way. When he came to Coney Island forty-five years ago he built a small tavern on the northerly side of what is now Surf Avenue. The ocean came within a hundred yards of his place. Katen bought the land to the water's edge for a mere song, and, acting on advice of a friend, acquired a patent for land under water. The ocean steadily receded and Katen's "land under water" came above water and grew to be immensely valuable when Coney Island became a popular resort. He became wealthy without an effort.

It is alleged that he married Eliza Ackerson thirty years ago and that the plaintiffs are his children by her. Both allegations are denied by the defendants. They mention a curious and dramatic incident in support of their denial. According to their story, on the day of her death Mrs. Ackerson pleaded with him to marry her "in order to give her children a title." The rough old hotel keeper at first refused, but, becoming softened by the entreaties of the dying woman, he yielded and sent for a minister. Before the clergyman arrived Mrs. Ackerson died.

The case will be tried to-day.

Dr. Cleaveland's Case.

Bartow S. Weeks made a motion before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions yesterday to quash the indictment for manslaughter against Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland. Mr. Weeks gave as grounds for the quashing of the indictment the contention that the action of the Grand Jury had been premature, inasmuch as the case had not been disposed of in the police court. Judge Cowing denied the motion. The case also came up in the Centre Street Police Court, and Magistrate Olmsted announced that as the Grand Jury had found an indictment the proceedings in the police court were ended.

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OVER 1,000 MEN AND HORSES. LARGE ON EARTH.
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"Was in every way a success."—Pres
ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c.-50c.-75c. MATINEE TO-DAY.
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EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY.
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9. New list of Cinematograph Views
WALLACK'S Last week. Evgs. Mats. To-day & Sat.
JOHN DREW.
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
APR. 11—THE BOSTONIANS.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
LAST 3 SORMA NIGHTS.
To-night, Last Time............"DIVORC Thur. & Fri...."TAMING OF THE SHR Sat. Mat. & Eve., 1st time, THE LITTLE
KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38 LAST TWO WEEKS.
WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Cour
EVGS. AT 8:30. MAT. SAT.
14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50
FUN ABOARD THE PACIFIC M
MAGGIE CLINE, R. E. Graham, 30 o Next Week—THE GIRL FROM PARIS
BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Broadway Th OPERA COMP The Highwayma
APRIL 13—SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS. Designed & Manuf'd by Gorham Silversmiths.
EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. TO-NIGHT 100th Performance, Souvenirs Matinées To-day and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conqueror
GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER 50th Perf. Monday. Souvenirs. THE MASTER. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat.
HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway Last 4 nights. Last Sat. Mat. OH! SUSANNAH!
Preceded Nightly, 8:30; Mats., 2:15, ANNIE RUSSELL in DANGERFIELD '95.
GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2: Matinées To-day and Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.
MANHATTAN WAY DOWN EAST. BROADWAY AND 33D ST. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Next Sunday, Innes and his Band.
BIJOU. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. WILLIE COLLIER in THE MAN FROM MEXICO Monday, April 4, "THE OLD COAT."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 People in the Ball Scene.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION
KOSTER & BIAL'S. CHARMION, AND 15 OTHER BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. April 4, AU BAIN, Introducing Adele Ritchie
5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. Evgs. 8:20. Only Mat. Sat. TO-NIGHT!! MRS. FISKE IN TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.
SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. 50 Handsomest Women in the World.
CASINO. IN GAY N. Y. Superb Revival! The Casino's 3d Annual Revue With Walter Jones & Immense Co.
COLUMBUS Mat. To-day. FLO IRWIN THE WIDOW JONES TO-NIGHT SOUVENIR NIGHT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinee To-day. EAST LYNNE.
Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15 RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. RICE'S—THE BALLET GIRL.

THE SALE OF FIREWORKS.

New Rules and Regulations Signed by Fire Commissioner Scannell.

The new rules and regulations governin the sale of fireworks in Greater New York, which were submitted by Inspector of Combustibles Murray, were signed by Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday.

They abrogate all the past rules and reg lations, and provide that no permit shall given for the sale of fireworks in building constructed wholly of wood with a radius of five miles from the City H Outside this restricted area, however, sale will be allowed in isolated buildings. Inspector Murray expe for permits this year, owing to patriotic feeling, which will the sale of fireworks.